MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

7 JULY 1981

Iran

Tehran radio reported the assassination of the governor of Gilan Province on 6 July. It said Governor 'Ali Ansari was shot by gunmen while driving through Rasht. Meanwhile, at Evin Prison the authorities executed a number of leftists. A statement by the Islamic revolution prosecutor's office, broadcast by Tehran radio, listed 15 Mojahedin-e Khalq activists and 8 other leftists, mainly Peykar group members, who were executed at the prison on the evening of 5 July. The prosecutor's office said the Mojahedin executed for treason were the ringleaders of a group of 90 Mojahedin activists arrested on 27 June. Most of those who were not executed received lengthy prison terms. The radio also reported that three leftists were executed in Sari and another in Tabriz. It said on 7 July that revolution guards arrested around 40 leftists in Qom. In a radio interview, a revolution guards corps spokesman disclosed that the saboteur responsible for the 28 June bombing of the Islamic Republican Party (IRP) headquarters was an IRP employee who had secretly been a Mojahedin-e Khalq member. After planting two bombs inside the lecture theater, the man left the building and went into hiding, the spokesman said.

Minister of State for Executive Affairs Behzad Nabavi told a press conference on 6 July, reported by the radio, that a wide array of bomb-making equipment has been discovered in the houses of Mojahedin-e Khalq and other opposition group activists. Some arrested leftists confessed to plotting to bomb the Majlis, Nabavi said, and he warned that the opposition groups will try to deal fatal blows to the forthcoming presidential election to prevent its taking place. He indicated that the main Mojahedin leaders are still at large, saying that those so far arrested are not from the "high ranks" of the group's leadership.

The Iran Liberation Movement has dissociated itself from armed opposition to the Islamic Republic. In a telegram to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni, broadcast by Tehran radio, it denied cooperating with the Mojahedin-e Khalq and denounced those who create disturbances and engage in terrorism against the state. It reiterated its condemnation of the 28 June IRP headquarters bombing and affirmed its adherence to Islam.

Iran-Iraq Conflict

According to Tehran radio, Iraqi units sustained 300 dead in recent operations to recapture the Nowsud heights, while the Iranian death toll was fixed at 19. Military communiques carried by the radio reported that the Shemshi heights were captured by Iranian forces after a 48-hour battle and that an Iraqi MiG was downed in Ahvaz. An Iraqi Armed Forces General Command communique, carried by INA, reported on military activity in the Nowsud area and put known Iranian losses at well over 380 men.

Syria-USSR Maneuvers

Jerusalem television reported on 6 July that Syria and the Soviet Union have imposed a total blackout on the joint maneuver in the eastern Mediterranean, and therefore it is not clear if the exercise is indeed taking place. The report added, however, that heavy Soviet TU-16 bombers and IL-38 aircraft are participating.

Lebanon

A TISHRIN commentary reviewed by Damascus radio stressed that the Phalangists have no choice but to end forever their dealing with Israel. Otherwise they will face the consequences they deserve, TISHRIN added. The Israeli newspaper HA'ARETZ said sources in Jerusalem have expressed the opinion that the Phalangists will refuse to cut their ties with Israel and that they regard any agreement over Zahlah as limited and uncertain.

PDRY President's Tour

A communique at the close of PDRY President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad's visit to Tripoli expressed support for Lebanon and Syria and stressed the need to strengthen the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. The communique, carried textually by JANA, also called for political and economic sanctions against the United States for its collaboration with Israel. According to Damascus radio, the PDRY president arrived in Syria on 6 July.

PLO

In an interview in Paris with Monte Carlo radio, PLO Political Department chief Faruq Qaddumi said he is visiting Paris to acquaint himself with the new French administration's views on the Palestinian issue and the Middle East crisis. He explained that the lack of a collective European stand on the Middle East requires that the PLO learn the views of every European state individually. He also said he talked to French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson about the need to upgrade the PLO representation level in Paris and "the answer was positive."

FBIS DAILY REPORT

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'ARAFAT SPEAKS AT JOURNALISTS' GRADUATION CEREMONY

JN032005 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1803 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Speech by PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat, identified by his nom de guerre Abu 'Ammar, on the occasion of the graduation of martyr Ghassan Kanafani Technical Cadre of Journalists on 3 July--place not given; recorded]

[Text] The brother comrade [GDR] ambassador; brother members of the General Secretariat of the General Federation of [Palestinian] Writers and Journalists; brother instructors of this course; Comrades (Peter) and (Seymour); brother and sister comrades of this course: It is no coincidence that we meet today to celebrate the graduation of this technical cadre of journalists which may strengthen our revolution, our march and struggle, particularly since our revolution is not only for rifles. This revolution is the rifle of the fighter; it is the pen of the writer, journalist or poet; it is the brush of the artist; it is the scalpel of the surgeon; it is the needle of a struggler; it is all the people and all the struggling revolutionaries who are fighting with us in this forward trench, in this Palestinian revolution and in the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces.

I say: Yes, this is your revolution which represents civilization because it actually represents the vanguard of strategic and civilized change in this Arab march, and I would not be exaggerating if I said in the march of the Middle East peoples.

I express my thanks to our comrades and friends in the GDR for their efforts in your course and also for their aid and support to our people in all fields of struggle in which we and they share and we and our friends in the socialist countries, headed by the friendly Soviet Union, also share, in this forward trench against the imperialist-Zionist, fascist and racist idol, led by the United States, which is trying to impose its control on our region, on the peoples of this region and on our Arab nation.

As you know, the U.S. aircraft carrier Forrestal is carrying out acts of belligerency a few miles from this place. It wants to terrorize those heroes in the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces. It is trying to confirm this Israeli Zionist belligerency and arrogance. Also, as you know, immediately after the announcement of the Zionist elections, they started once again to step up their aggression in southern Lebanon against the joint forces and against the Lebanese and Palestinian peoples.

At the same time, U.S. officials are blatantly announcing that they will hand over to Israel the second shipment of F-16 planes which was earlier postponed in order for the U.S. to save face and preserve ties with its friends in this Arab region. This measure was taken by the U.S. administration following the U.S.-Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor, a raid which was carried out by U.S. planning, weapons and technology. Furthermore, a U.S. military mission from the Pentagon came [to Israel] in order to correct and support the military operation which was carried out by elements of the Israeli Army. There is no need here to mention the rapidly increasing aid the Pentagon is giving to Israel.

Moreover, the Pentagon is now studying other plans by which they will try to use the Israeli Army, which is an integral part of the U.S. aggressive machine aimed at our Arab nation, in order to strike at the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces. A part of these plans is being implemented daily through the war of attrition which started more than a year ago, during which the Israelis have been using most sophisticated U.S.-made land, sea and air weapons against the Palestinian people and revolution. This aggression will continue now that the elections are over and decision will be made by the United States, not by Israel, because Israel is only an advanced guardpost for the U.S. trend which intends to control this Arab region.

I say that this is an actual plan. According to their fantasies, they hope that, when the time comes to solve the Middle East problem, there will no longer be a Palestinian gun or fighter in the Palestinian revolution.

As you know, it is a source of pride to us that there are honorable fighters in this revolution, who are struggling in this revolution--Algerian fighters. We bade farewell a few days ago to Lieutenant Hammudah, the Algerian who was martyred, and a few days before him, to the Yemeni strugglers fighting in our ranks and fighters from all parts of our Arab nation and from all the free and honorable people who support us in this trench.

I say that it is necessary for them to liquidate this gun, this revolution, so that they will be able to impose the American solution on what they refer to as the Middle East problem. They imagine that they can liquidate the Palestinian revolution. However, in all confidence and with all the pride concentrated in the eyes of those courageous fighters in the joint Lebanese-Palestinian forces, I say that no one can confirm anything or imagine a solution in this region by overlooking the Palestinian revolution. This Palestinian revolution is the difficult and basic figure in the Middle East equation. There will be no solution, stability or peace by overlooking the Palestinian revolution and Palestinian inalienable national rights. These are the rights of our Palestinian people, including their right to return, to self-determination and to establishment of their independent Palestinian state on Palestinian national soil, the capital of which is Jerusalem and over which the Palestinian flag will be raised.

The challenge is great, very great. When I say this, I actually mean it. I say these words so that those both far and near may hear me, so that I may be heard by those arrogant persons in the new U.S. administration, who believe that the cowboy mentality can reign in this region. I say to them that the only logic which reigns in this region is the will of our Arab nation, and no other. It will reign in this Arab region. Yes, I know that the challenge is great, and you know this as well. The challenge requires revolutionaries and strugglers who are capable of facing it. It is a source of pride to us in the Palestinian revolution that we have raised the banner of this challenge to confront this serious imperialist, Zionist onslaught. We have raised it in all dignity and pride to confront this onslaught.

It gives me pleasure and pride to participate with the comrades and brothers in the General Secretariat in the graduation ceremony of this course--the course of the sword and the pen, exactly as I stood several days ago with great pride at the graduation ceremony of a computer course in the Palestinian revolution artillery.

As I stood there proudly, I stand here proudly. This is the Palestinian revolution; a word, a poem, a line of poetry, an artist's painting, a struggler's jihad and the sweat of a toiler protected and shaded by the rifle carried by the fighter in the Palestinian revolution and the fighter in the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces. I say that the Palestinian revolution and the Lebanese-Palestinian joint forces are facing a great challenge. There are voices now, particularly in this atmosphere full of the stench of conspiracy, not only against the Palestinian revolution and the joint Lebanese forces, but it is our fate. [sentence as heard] It is our fate that we are in this forward position, this dangerous trench. It is our fate that the first bullets come at us; the first arrows come at us, are directed at our chests. It is our fate, brothers. We have deceived no one. When we launched this Palestinian revolution, we declared the long-term popular liberation war. We have deceived no one. This is us--a long-term war. I say we are facing difficult circumstances, hard circumstances, but there is something important, our brothers, we are not afraid of these Zionist, imperialist and U.S. oppressive forces.

We are not afraid, not even of all the advanced technology. Our fighter--all of you have lived with this fighter--confidently and proudly sits talking near his cup of tea while the F-16, F-15 and other planes are flying over him. He sits confidently and proudly. He sits with the pride of his Arab nation. This pride is concentrated in these joint forces which not only fight to defend Palestine and Lebanon but to defend our Arab nation, to be or not to be.

As I said in Damascus some days ago, the F-15 and the F-16 are not meant for us. A Phantom is quite sufficient for us in the battle. The F-16 and the F-15 are meant to make this Arab region kneel. During my current tour of the Arab region, I am ringing the alarm. I say that our Arab nation has to decide whether to be or not to be in face of this challenge, to be or not to be. Will our future generations live with their heads held high or will they live as slaves? No. I prefer for them to die standing rather than to live kneeling. Trees die standing. Giants die standing. Giants are martyred standing. This is a decision, our decision in the Palestinian revolution and the Palestinian-Lebanese joint forces. We understand that the road is not easy. We understand that great difficulties and oppressor forces lie ahead of us, in front of us and behind us.

There is a saying: Tell me who your friends are and I can tell you who you are. Our friends are many. We have on our side the socialist countries, the nonaligned countries and all the free and honorable people in the entire world. However, I add to this saying: Tell me who your friends and enemies are and I can tell you who you are. The revolution can be assessed not only by the size of its friends but also by the size of its enemies. Our revolution, with this number of friends, is strong and giantlkie in facing the quantity and quality of this Zionist enemy, led by the United States. These friends have been the criteria for making the Palestinian revolution a giant, this Palestinian revolution to which all of us belong.

Brothers, our way is hard and thorny but victory is coming. Believe me, by God. I see victory nearer every moment. I see victory in the eyes of every child, in the eyes of every struggler, in the eyes of every man and in the eyes of every woman of our Arab people and nation. [applause]

I beg my brothers in the General Federation of Palestinian Writers and Journalists to allow me to call this course: The Martyr Ghassan Kanafani Course. [applause] We will be together and side by side until victory, until victory, until victory. [applause]

'ARAFAT CALLS ARAB COMMITTEE FAILURE SIGNIFICANT

JN062012 (Clandestine) Voice of Palestine in Arabic 1845 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The radio correspondent in southern Lebanon informed us this evening that Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] visited 'Ayn al-Hulwah camp. He was accompanied by Brothers Muhammad Milhim and Fahd al-Qawasimah. They had the Iftar banquet at the camp.

The banquet was attended by Brother Mustafa Ma'ruf Sa'd, head of the National Movement's Central Political Council in Sidon; the brother commander of the joint forces in southern Lebanon; several officers and soldiers of the Palestine Liberation Army; and Palestinian revolution cadres.

Brother Commander Abu 'Ammar spoke to the Palestinian masses which thronged to meet him. He said that the failure of the Arab followup committee's meetings is highly significant because of the isolationist forces' refusal to sever relations with Israel particularly following the Israeli elections. He added: After these elections, we must measure up to the level of the Israeli challenges. The Arab nation must take steps that embody military, economic and popular unity. Our Arab nation is called on to lay down a real working plan to confront the Zionist and imperialist challenges.

GULF COUNCIL LEADER REJECTS 'FOREIGN INTERFERENCE'

LD051504 Kuwait KUNA in English 1004 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] Muscat, 5 Jul (KUNA)--The secretary general of the Gulf Cooperation Council, 'Abdallah Ya'qub al-Bisharah, said Sunday that the question of the security and political stability of the Gulf will top the agenda of the GCC summit next November. Al-Bisharah assured the Omani AN-NAHDA magazine that any effort undertaken by the GCC will be 'wasted' without the full cooperation of the GCC member states on matters of security of the region and the combat of crime.

The GCC secretary general assured the weekly Omani magazine that the Gulf states reject interference in their internal affairs and "resist any direct or indirect invasion in any region of the world". "The first statement passed by the GCC summit last May in Abu Dhabi voiced and the rejection by the GCC of all military pacts and bases in the Gulf and the rejection of military presence of any foreign nation," Al-Bisharah said. "Security of the Gulf is the responsibility of its people and states. There is no need for the fleets of superpowers in the Gulf", he said.

The GCC was the [word indistinct] of the determination of the leaders and people of the Gulf and was therefore extremely successful in the first round it held last May, Al-Bisharah said.

The Gulf states are in the foreground of the Arab states that are eager for Arab solidarity. "The GCC will form an added strength to Arab unity and will be the prime factor in preserving Arab solidarity", the GCC secretary general told the Omani weekly AN-NAHDA. In this connection, Al-Bisharah expressed the hope that reconciliation may replace division and that the Arab states succeed in settling their differences without foreign pressure or interference.

Al-Bisharah also hoped in the Arab follow-up committee success in ending the bloodshed in Lebanon.

Speaking of the tour he just made to the six Gulf Cooperation Council members, Al-Bisharah said he discussed the question of the support of the GCC Secretariat with competent Gulf personnel and agreed with the authorities concerned that each Gulf state should supply the secretariat with no less than four officials to take up posts in the machinery of the secretariat. The GCC Secretariat will seek the assistance of Gulf institutions including Gulf ministries in furnishing the technical departments with the professionals needed, Al-Bisharah said.

KUWAIT

MINISTER CONFIRMS MILITARY DELEGATION IN USSR

GF061652 Kuwait AR-RA'Y AL-'AMM in Arabic 6 Jul 81 p 2

[Text] 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn, minister of state for Cabinet affairs, has said that contacts are continuing with Iraq regarding those accused of planting explosives in various parts of the country on 25 June. He said that the government sent Interior Ministry Under Secretary Maj Gen 'Abd al-Latif ath-Thawayni to Baghdad after the explosions to discuss this matter with Iraqi officials.

The minister of state for Cabinet affairs confirmed that a Kuwait military delegation is currently in Moscow. He said that the purpose of the delegation's visit is to acquaint itself with the development of Soviet arms "in line with Kuwait's plan to choose its arms from any source as suits the modern arming of the Kuwaiti Army."

In answer to a question from the press the minister said: Egypt has its role and importance in the Arab world. We hoped that it would not separate from its Arab sisters. 'Abd al-'Aziz Husayn was commenting on the statement made by Saudi Information Minister Muhammad 'Abduh Yamani in which he called for the return of Egypt to the Arab fold, and expressed the hope that the reasons that brought about Egypt's estrangement from the Arab ranks will be eliminated.

UAE

U.S. POLICIES SHOW 'OPEN HOSTILITY' TO ARABS

GF060550 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD in Arabic 5 Jul 81 p 1

[Untitled editorial]

[Text] The United States, the White House and the President of the greatest state in the world could not honor the commitment that was made following the Israeli aggression against the Iraqi nuclear reactor. This promise was to review the extent of the Israeli violation of the agreements on importing U.S. arms, which state that these weapons not be used offensively. The U.S. President violated this promise himself by saying in his first press conference after the aggression that the Arab countries threaten Israel and Iraq does not recognize Israel. In spite of this nobody expected Washington to violate the legal formalities of the U.S. law so easily before Congress could give its opinion on the extent of the Israeli violation of that law and to provide Israel with the weapons it wants.

This new U.S. position of being openly hostile to the Arabs proves and confirms new and old facts that can be summed up in the fact that the whole issue is not an issue of U.S. support for Israel, but an issue of U.S. hostility to the Arabs. This aggression can only be confronted in one way, by supporting and increasing Arab strength and self-reliance. Therefore, it is important that the Arab arms industry be built up developed as soon as possible. This is what Iraq is doing by establishing an aircraft industry on its territory and by urging France to continue its nuclear cooperation. This is the right policy and the sound response as opposed to praising or abusing the United States for this or that step.

PDRY

'ALI NASIR INTERVIEW ON MIDEAST ISSUES REPORTED

KUNA Report

LD061100 Kuwait KUNA in English 1010 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Jul (KUNA)--President of South Yemen 'Ali Nasir Muhammad Monday reiterated his call for a summit conference for the states of the Arabian Peninsula and the African Horn to work together for the liquidation of foreign military bases in the area.

In a statement to AL-WAHDA newspaper, the South Yemeni president said that his proposal which was first announced last January was accepted by some countries, whereas other countries, which he did not name, have bowed to the American imperialist pressure and declined to take any stand towards his proposal. South Yemen will confront any danger that might threaten the peoples of this region, or in case the oilfields were attacked by the American Rapid Deployment Force, Muhammad warned.

The president criticized the joining of Oman of the Gulf Cooperation Council because the Omani Government had announced it was granting facilities and military bases to the U.S. at a time when other Gulf states like Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates opposed this policy.

QNA Report

JN061329 Doha QNA in Arabic 1300 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Jul (QNA)--PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad has affirmed that his country supports the Arab Gulf states against any threats or dangers they may face from the big powers.

In an interview with the paper AL-WAHDAN, published in the UAE today, he denied that there is a crisis in relations between the PDRY and Iraq, affirming that the two countries have more pan-Arab and fateful issues bringing them together than issues separating them.

He criticized the European initiative on the Middle East problem, asserting that there is no difference between the U.S. stand contained in Camp David and the new European stand. He said: The friends of the Camp David accords in Europe are trying to remove these accords from their predicament by means of adopting new proposals for the crisis.

'Ali Nasir Muhammad reiterated his call to hold a new summit conference of the Steadfastness Front in order to confront the difficult circumstances through which the Arab homeland is currently passing.

ECONOMIC PROTOCOL SIGNED WITH CUBA 2 JUL

LD022254 Aden ANA in Arabic 1400 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Excerpt] Aden, 2 Jul (ANA)--The third session of the joint PDRY-Cuban economic committee ended this morning with the signing of a protocol on economic and technical cooperation between the two countries.

The protocol was signed for the PDRY by Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the Central Committee, minister of installations, and head of the PDRY delegation, and for the Cuban side by Jorge Fernandez Cuervo-Vincent, head of the Cuban delegation and minister of fish industry.

The protocol provides for giving the PDRY assistance in the fields of agriculture, fishing, communications, tourism, health and construction.

AS-SADAT 6 JUL MAY INTERVIEW ON KHOMEYNI'S IRAN

NC060856 Cairo MENA in Arabic 0730 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat has stressed that what happened and is happening in Iran does not surprise him and that he does not rule out any possibility of anything happening in Iran--like, for example, the extreme left swooping down and wresting power from the men of Ayatollah Khomeyni.

In an interview with the newspaper MAY, published today, President as-Sadat says he expects that the Iranian Armed Forces will move and stage a revolution that will put a final end to Ayatollah Khomeyni's rule. The president says that when everything is lost, when darkness sets in and terror grips a nation--then everything becomes possible and expected. Anything can happen in Iran, he says.

In his interview with the newspaper MAY President Anwar as-Sadat refers to the blowing up of Khomeyni's party headquarters. He says that this act was a warning from the extreme leftists to demonstrate the extent of their strength and influence. He adds that power in Iran today is not and was not in the past in the hands of Khomeyni, the president of the republic, or the prime minister; it is in the hands of the extremists who brought Khomeyni from his exile and who were behind the bloody street demonstrations.

As-Sadat says that Khomeyni had a big opportunity to fulfill the dreams of the Iranian people and could have built Iran into a great state but he canceled the minds and intellect of the Iranians and asked the Iranian people to treat him as a God, not as a ruler. During the last pilgrimage season they were chanting: God is great, Khomeyni is great.

The president predicts that the situation in Iran will continue to go from bad to worse until the forces which plunged the country into this anarchy manage to destroy Khomeyni and wrest power from him. Khomeyni, the president says, will drink from the same cup as the shah of Iran. The following is the text of President as-Sadat's interview:

Question: The supporters of Khomeyni's revolution have tried to justify what is happening in Iran and have affirmed that violence will disappear as soon as security prevails in the country. You, Mr President, were the only one who warned about Iran falling into deep anarchy, from which it would be very difficult to come out. Does this mean that you were not surprised by recent events there?

Answer: Not at all. What happened and is happening in Iran does not surprise me. I am not trying to attack the rulers of Tehran. On the contrary, I can say that what happened in Iran last week was one of the incidents and changes that really saddened me most. I saw painful scenes of the incident of the victims from under the debris; ugly and said scenes of mutilated, limbless bodies. I was sad about those people who died under the debris. I do not care about their names or identities. It is just that they died in a stupid terrorist incident which killed scores of Muslim citizens.

Question: Your Excellency, how would you interpret the extreme use of violence in the first Islamic republic to maintain that it came to rule according to the Koran?

Answer: As I have said, I am very said over what is happening in Iran. About 3 years have elapsed since this revolution came to power, even before the shah left Iran and resided abroad and, despite this, things in Iran are going from bad to worse. Perhaps this is the reason for my anticipation of all the events and changes that have happened, and will happen, in Iran. I do not know the invisible but I follow the changes and interpret what I see, so I easily form sound views of what may happen as a result of all this.

I do not rule out the possibility of anything happening suddenly in Iran as a result of the complete chaos in which the Iranian people have been living in the past 3 years. I do not rule out that the extreme left may pounce and wrest power from the grip of Khomeyni's men. I do not rule out that the Iranian Armed Forces may stage a revolution that will totally finish Ayatollah Khomeyni's rule. When everything is lost and darkness sets in and terror grips a nation--then everything can be expected so that they will live in freedom, peace and security.

When the revolution first came to Iran, Khomeyni described it as an Islamic revolution. To this I said no, it is not an Islamic revolution but a Khomeyni revolution. It was a revolution staged by a Khomeyni method based on revenge, bloodshed and terror. Had Khomeyni used a different method he would have had a big opportunity to attain the Iranian people's dreams. Never before in the history of revolutions has an opportunity presented itself to a revolution leader to rebuild his country and achieve the people's aspirations as it did in the Khomeyni revolution. Khomeyni could have built a great country which could have become a tremendous power with which the world would reckon. Regrettably, he missed that opportunity and plunged the country into a deep abyss.

Khomenyi held the reins in Iran when it was exporting 6.5 million barrels of oil daily. Making a simple calculation on the basis that the price of a barrel of oil is only $30, and not $35 or $40, Iran's daily income totals approximately $200 million, paid in foreign currency. Did Khomeyni need more than this daily revenue to build Iran? The most important aim of any revolution is to achieve prosperity for the people. When this goal has been achieved, it means that the regime has reached the peak of political maturity.

If we look at what is happening in advanced countries in West Europe and the United States we find that the governments compete in achieving further prosperity for their peoples. In the election campaigns the conflict is limited to which party's program can achieve more prosperity than others. For many reasons this has not happened in Iran after the Khomeyni revolution. For example, one of the reasons is that Khomeyni wanted to gain popularity among a broad base of the Iranian people and thus described his movement as an Islamic revolution. The falsity and misleading nature of this nomenclature became clear when he used revenge and bloodshed to settle his old personal accounts. The method used by Khomeyni and his henchmen cannot be Islamic. Also, those who helped Khomeyni return to Iran, and who provided him with the opportunity to rule Iran and banish the shah, were the extreme left communists. Khomenyi welcomed this at first, for he welcomed cooperation with anyone--even with Satan himself--to assume power and take revenge against those who banished him from Iran. I then predicted that Khomeyni would drink from the same cup from which he forced the shah to drink.

Khomeyni should have ruled Iran by himself but he left it to others to rule it. It is naive to imagine that Iran is run by Khomeyni. As a matter of fact, the power is in the hands of those who brought Khomeyni back from exile and in the hands of those who blew up the headquarters of the [Islamic Republic] Party last week, killing scores of people who were the closest and most enthusiastic supporters of Khomeyni.

Question: How can the situation in Iran continue in this way? What, Mr President, do you expectwill happen there in the near future?

Answer: Matters will continue to move from bad to worse, as I said before, until the forces which plunged the country into this anarchy manage to destroy Khomeyni and assume power openly instead of through him. True, when Khomeyni returned to Iran millions of Iranians came out to welcome and cheer him. All that was the work and part of the tactics of the leftists. The scheme did not begin after Khomeyni's return, it began one whole year before that.

The communists had prepared the plan to inflame the situation through defiance of and confrontation with the shah and with street demonstrations which they organized. They appeared on the streets chanting, attacking and destroying. This forced the security forces to intervene and disperse the demonstrations by force, and so more demonstrations were staged to protest the killing and injuring of demonstrators. And so noisy demonstrations continued on various pretexts. One demonstration was staged on the occasion of the first Thursday since the killing of demonstrators, another on the 40th day after the killing, and so on.

This method was successful in that it kept the situation continuously inflamed. They took the initiative from the hands of the shah to the point that they organized a big demonstration of children which they led to the shah's palace in open defiance, in the hope that the shah would order fire to be opened on children and further inflame the situation and make the people lose their balance and self-control. It is certain that the shah was unable to sleep the whole year that preceded his departure from the country. I believe that the first and only night in which the shah and his wife the empress were able to sleep soundly was the night he arrived in Aswan from Tehran.

Inflaming the situation and keeping it hot is a known tactic of the leftists. Anyone who studies communist policies knows this. Khomeyni's mistake was that he relied on governing the country on those who brought down the shah. He should have put them aside. Khomeyni forgot that those who brought him to power can simply and easily bring him down. They are strong. The proof is that when he wanted to mutiny against them they served him a warning by blowing up his party headquarters and bringing it down on the heads of his most important supporters and aides. What has happened was merely a kind of ultimatum to Khomeyni, meant to demonstrate to him the extent of their strength and control of the situation. It provided observers with evidence that Khomeyni was unable to control the situation from the very first day and that, had he done so, what happened to the hostages inside the U.S. Embassy would not have happened.

Question: What is the connection between the problem of the U.S. Embassy hostages and the power struggle between Khomeyni and Iranian communist leftists?

Answer: There is a strong connection. Those who planned and carried out the holding of U.S. hostages in the U.S. Embassy for a whole year were a group of leftist students. For a whole year Khomeyni was unable to intervene and force the leftist students to release the hostages. The leftists played a trick on Khomeyni and they manipulated him. They satisfied his vanity by always declaring that they received their orders only from Khomeyni and that if he wanted the hostages released he must issue an order to that effect, otherwise the problem of the hostages would never be solved. This attitude of the leftist students prevented any minister, and even the president himself, from intervening to release the hostages. Khomeyni knew very well that the leftist students were playing a trick on him and were only satisfying his vanity. So, out of self-respect, he did not order the release of the hostages because he knew that the students would not obey the order because their real orders came from their communist leaders, not from Khomeyni, as they claimed and as naive people thought.

Again I say that anyone who knows elementary politics can confirm that power in Iran today, and throughout the past period, is not in the hands of Khomeyni or a president representing him. (?It is in the hands) of those who represent the forces which moved the man in the street, brought Khomeyni from exile and steered him in the direction they charted for him.

Question: The Khomeyni revolution introduced new terms into the political dictionary, such as the Islamic revolution, the Islamic constitution and the system of Islamic rule. What is your opinion about combining politics and religion?

Answer: When I refused to call what happened in Iran an Islamic revolution, it was because I deduced the events themselves. Regarding the terms Islamic revolution, Islamic constitution and Islamic system of rule, I have a great deal to say because I am very interested in reading on the subject of rule in Islam. I have read much on this subject in particular. Incidentally, this week I began reading a book entitled "The System of Rule in Islam" by Dr Mitwalli, a law professor in Alexandria. The author began his book by saying that there is nothing known specifically as the system of rule in Islam. The source from which we take this is the holy Koran, and what we take from that is unquestionable. As for the prophets's sayings, there is room for interpretation. Regarding the Koran that was revealed by God Almighty, it cannot be argued or [word indistinct]. There are two Koranic verses that must be adhered to. These are: "Who conduct their affairs by mutual consultations," that is, the rule must be consultative, and "And consult them in affairs." God's Prophet Muhammad is meant here. That is, God is asking the Prophet Muhammad to consult the Muslims in their affairs. And the verse: "Then, when thou hast made a decision, put thy trust in God." This means there is consultation and a decision by the leader, and here the Prophet Muhammad is meant. Furthermore, there is nothing in the Koran that we can describe as a presidential or parliamentarian system in the constitutional sense.

So where did Khomeyni get the term the Islamic system of ruling the country? In fact, Khomeyni made himself a god--I ask God for pardon. He established a republic, appointed a president and then put himself above the president. This does not exist in any constitution. Power is indivisible and in all world countries we do not find anyone higher than the head of a state, save only the people. In Iran, however, Khomeyni put himself above the president of the republic and above all the Iranian people. It is no exaggeration to say that Khomeyni is demanding that his people treat him as a god and not a ruler, for he thinks he is above all powers and all rulers. In the pilgrimage season last year, the Iranians were cheering: "God is great" and "Khomeyni is great." That is, they raised him to the status of God.

How can we accept a regime such as that Khomeyni has in Iran? How can we accept a turbanned shaykh who makes himself an impeccable god whose decisions must be carried out without question? In a royal regime it is said that the king reigns but does not rule, and in a republican regime we find that the president of the republic defines the method of questioning him. Our Egyptian constitution defined rules for trying a president, the reasons for trying him and the way to do it. This means that the countries of the world, both monarchical or republican, place kings and rulers at the same level as the people so that they can be called to account if they make mistakes. Khomeyni, however, has deviated from all this and made himself an impeccable god which cannot be called to account. Can we call this the Islamic system of rule?

What is happening in Iran cannot happen in any other country. It has happened in Iran because it is living in a total chaos. Abolhasan Bani-Sadr was the president of the first Islamic Republic. Khomeyni introduced him to the people and asked them to elect him as president of the republic. Thus Bani-Sadr obtained 80 percent of the votes. Suddenly Khomeyni got angry with Bani-Sadr and ordered his punishment, his removal and then his trial, in preparation for his execution. The 80 percent who had given their votes to Bani-Sadr in the presidential elections came out demanding his head. What has happened to Bani-Sadr furnishes us with evidence of the chaos and confusion. It is unfair to use the term system of rule in Iran because there is no system of rule in Iran. How, then, can it be said that there is an Islamic system of rule in Iran when there is no regime? All that we can find in Iran is this man who is sitting on the top, who is called Khomeyni, who, according to their constitution, is above the president and cannot be questioned and whose powers cannot be limited.

In my view men of religion are not fit to govern, not merely because they are men of religion but because this system was abandoned in the middle ages. It is strange that some people here reacted favorably when Khomeyni assumed power in Iran, describing that as an Islamic revolution and calling his regime a system of Islamic rule. Some of these people wrote about these falsities to the point that one of them said that Prophet Muhammad fought the Jews, led battles, concluded treaties and ruled. The writer then moved to Khomeyni and described him as following in the path of the Prophet Muhammad. Thus so simply some people imagined that anyone who wears a turban on his head can rule, struggle, fight and run the people's affairs as Prophet Muhammad did. I describe what such people say as charlatanry because Prophet Muhammad was the last prophet. When the day comes to imagine that a turbanned shaykh could rule the Muslims as Prophet Muhammad did, I leave it to the reader to call this as he pleases.

Question: When Khomeyni appears anywhere in Iran millions come out to cheer him and almost bow in worship of him. Does this mean that the Iranian people are happier now than they were at the time of the shah?

Answer: If Khomeyni believes that the demonstrations which come out to cheer him give him the right to rise above everybody and become the only force in the country, then he is much mistaken. The recent explosion incident has proved that there are forces greater than he and that they can kill in one strike scores of his senior associates and persons who are very close to him. Do you know that the only crime that President Bani-Sadr had committed, which led to the wrath against him and to his overthrow, was merely wanting to frankly tell the turbanned people the bitter reality from which the Iranian people are suffering. Bani-Sadr said that the Iranian people previously complained against the corruption of the imperial regime and the terrorism of SAVAK, the previous intelligence organ, but what the people are now suffering at the hands of the Islamic guard is one million times uglier than what they suffered in the past at the hands of SAVAK. Khomeyni and his associates could not tolerate what Bani-Sadr said and they considered him a turncoat and an infidel who deserved to be crushed.

It is my opinion that the rule requires a structure different than that of the men of religion. This does not mean that a man of religion is not fit. A man of religion can well succeed in leadership if he has the capacity, experience and knowledge. What I reject is that the commander or ruler should assume the reign of power simply because he is a shaykh and is turbanned.

What we reject is that Khomeyni should come and place himself above everybody else and act as though he is the only mind and has annulled all other minds. The ugliest thing about Khomeyni is that he rules with the sword of rancor and the violence of vengeance. Is it in the teachings of Islam that we hate, revenge and drown the country in continuous bloodbaths.

It was possible for Khomeyni to achieve a high standard of living for the Iranian citizen, equivalent to the standards of the citizens of most civilized societies, had he exploited well the astronomical income from the export of petroleum, which enters Iran every sunrise. But the corrupt and ignorant regime which Khomeyni established in Iran has wasted everything. The war with Iraq came to destroy the oil refineries and the matter ended in the dismemberment of the Iranian people from within. I hope that some will learn from what has happened in Iran at the hands of those who describe their rule as the Islamic revolution. The ugliest thing that might befall a people is that they should be robbed of the value of the mind and made to live with demagoguery and slogans that have no beginning or end.

Had they resorted to reason for 1 hour, one of them would have come out to say: Oh you people; we are one of the richest states in the world. Why are we in this state of affairs? How could there be more than 4.5 million unemployed citizens when at the time of the shah we used to search for foreign manpower and import it because not one Iranian was unemployed?

Why is Iran now importing petroleum products from abroad at a time when we used to export 6.5 million barrels daily? When Khomeyni took over, industry's production was of the highest standards. Where is this industry now?

Khomeyni has, most regrettably, annulled the thinking and the minds. He had drowned the country in endless anarchy. He should have rallied the people around reason and impelled them to increase production instead of impelling them toward the settlement of old accounts, vengeance and hatred of everything.

I remember that on assuming power in 1970 I noticed that our people lived on nervous emotionalism because of the effect of past slogans. I immediately began advocating a resort to reason. I was confronted by violent opposition on the part of those who used to utter slogans and who ruled the country in the name of these slogans. They feared that they might lose everything if we were to rearrange our affairs on the basis of sound thinking.

The leftists lose all their weapons immediately when the mind assumes the thinking and the management. Therefore, they always reject logic and fear thinking. They exist on the organization of demonstrations and the uttering of slogans, to drown the country in labyrinths which the mind or logic cannot deal with.

Question: Could what happened in Iran recur in another Islamic state? Could a revolution like Khomeyni's revolution take place and his method of ruling the people be applied?

Answer: It is my opinion that this is impossible. We live in a world where every state knows what is happening in the other states. Communications and the dissemination of information have enabled the peoples to know fully what takes place in any other place. The entire world has heard about Khomeyni, followed his revolution, watched his people, felt sorry for what has befallen Iran and sympathized with the Iranian people because of what will happen to them as a result of the current state of anarchy through which they are living.

Khomeyni uttered a big lie and then he believed it himself. He imagined that he had performed a miracle when he succeeded in assuming power after the overthrow of the shah's regime. He believed that he had become the master of the people on Earth when he saw the millions come out to cheer him. He very simply announced that his mission was not confined to the borders of Iran and that he was preparing to export it. Under the slogan "no voice rises above the voice of the Islamic revolution," Khomeyni occupied himself and the Iranian people with this delusion. He neglected the country and the number of unemployed increased, reaching 4.5 million. Nobody works or produces now and nobody cares if others work or produce. Then is it logical that anybody in the world should admire the experiment of the Iranian people at the hands of Khomeyni and contemplate its adoption and implementation in their country?

It would be possible for Khomeyni's revolution to be welcomed in many states that suffer from corruption and dictatorship had Khomeyni been able to provide comfort for his people, realize their hopes and ensure their prosperity and security. This could have happened had Khomeyni declared, from the first moment he assumed power, that he had come to ease the suffering of the Iranian citizen; that if the Iranian people were complaining about the violence of dictatorship, then he, Khomeyni, would give them democracy; that if the Iranian citizen did not find the prosperity he dreams about, then all the income of Iran would be spent on increasing production and on reforms to provide this cherished prosperity; and that if the Iranian people were tired of the police state, then the new regime would abolish all this and ensure every citizen's right of expression and freedom to do what he likes with his private life. Other peoples could have been dazzled by Khomeyni's experiment, had the man done this in Iran. But what people would dream about an experiment that failed from the first moment to realize the hopes and dreams of the people who had brought it about and supported it.

Question: If this is the situation, then why have the leaders of the Islamic states kept silent about what is happening in Iran in the name of Islam? Why don't the Islamic states state frankly their opinion on Khomeyni's experiment and the harm it has caused to Islam and the Muslims?

Answer: This question reminds me of what happened in Mecca when some persons occupied the Grand Mosque. The United States was the first to report the news of the occupation of the mosque. The Saudi authorities had not yet said a word about this serious incident. The world learned about the incident after it had been reported by U.S. sources.

Khomeyni immediately seized the opportunity and declared in all simplicity that it was the United States that concocted the incident of the occupation of the Grand Mosque. This was a very serious accusation. Despite this, nobody commented on it and I was compelled to blame the Arab and Islamic states for keeping silent about Khomeyni's accusations. I also blamed our Saudi brothers for failing to disclose the facts and level charges against those who were implicated in this serious operation. Had Khomeyni's accusation against the United States been proven correct, then Saudi Arabia should have issued a statement on this. I would have been the first to stand with Saudi Arabia in solidarity against the United States and against the plot that was concocted against it, because the Grand Mosque is not the property of Saudi Arabia alone but of all the Muslims.

However, Saudi Arabia did not issue such a statement and it did not tell Khomeyni that he was a liar and that he had no evidence of the involvement of the United States in this operation. As a result of the Saudis' silence, some believed Khomeyni's charges against the United States. Some Pakistanis attacked the U.S. embassy in their country and set it on fire. Two Americans died in this incident. Several other demagogic demonstrations took place in other Islamic and Arab states influenced by Khomeyni's accusation, which Saudi Arabia did not reject outright because Khomeyni had no evidence.

When the Soviet Union invaded Afghanistan in an attempt to crush the will of its Muslim people, the Muslims found nobody that would stand with them against this invasion except the United States. I demand every head of state who is zealous about the religion of his people--Islam--to frankly state his opinion about what Khomeyni is doing now to Islam and the Muslims. I want every Islamic state to declare its rejection of the harm that has befallen the Islamic religion as a result of the terrorism, revenge, violence, destruction, ruination and enmity which Khomeyni applies in Iran and wants to export. I believe that the League of Islamic and Arab peoples can perform a role in this respect, and it must perform this role as long as some keep silent and show patience toward what Khomeyni is doing against Islam and the Muslims.

Question: Wouldn't this be considered interference in Iran's domestic affairs, or, rather, would some heads of Arab and Islamic states answer such a question when asked to express their opinion about Khomeyni's experiment?

Answer: I do not ask anybody to interfere in Iran's domestic affairs. If we refuse to let anybody interfere in our domestic affairs, then it is basic that we should not permit such an interference in the affairs of others. All I ask is that as Muslims we should safeguard the essence of the teachings of our religion and prevent anybody, regardless of who he may be, from distorting the image of Islam and the Muslims. When Khomeyni stands up and describes the acts of supression, violence and terrorism which he carries out in Iran as an Islamic revolution, then all of us must rise as Muslims and tell him: No, this is not Islam and this is not an Islamic revolution. Does our eagerness about our religion and our rejection of its distortion constitute an interference in Iran's domestic affairs?

ELECTRICITY MINISTER RETURNS FROM U.S. 7 JUL

NC062249 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1830 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Electricity and Energy Minister Engineer Mahir Abaza and his delegation returned to Cairo from the United States tonight after signing the final agreement on nuclear cooperation between the Arab Republic of Egypt and the United States. This agreement provides for supplying Egypt with two nuclear reactors of a capacity of 2,000 megawatts each and the nuclear fuel, expertise and technical assistance required to operate them.

After his arrival, Engineer Mahir Abaza told one of our correspondents that the agreement will become valid following its approval by the parliamentary councils in Egypt and the United States. The electricity minister added that he discussed with the U.S. Government the question of bolstering cooperation between the two countries in the fields of electricity and energy projects. He said that he exchanged views with the U.S. secretary of energy on all matters related to energy in Egypt and that a delegation of experts from the U.S. Energy Department will arrive in Egypt in 3 days to begin the enlargement of the map on energy resources in Egypt with U.S. aid.

GHALI REVIEWS EGYPTIAN STANDS ON AFRICAN ISSUES

NC062238 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1945 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Cairo, 6 Jul (MENA)--Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali this evening held a meeting at the Foreign Ministry with all the African ambassadors and heads of diplomatic missions in Cairo. The meeting was attended by Dr Ahmad Hatatah, the director of the African Department in the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Sa'ud al-Fararijji, the director of the minister's office; and a number of African affairs specialists in the Foreign Ministry.

During this meeting Ghali reviewed the situation in Africa and the various issues, particularly in light of the discussions at the recent African summit conference in Nairobi. Dr Ghali affirmed Egypt's interest in and support of the OAU. He also affirmed Egypt's interest in solidarity and cooperation with all the African states in the various fields, particularly in the field of technical aid to the African states to assist them in their development projects.

The minister of state for foreign affairs also affirmed Egypt's position on some African issues and its belief in the need to settle the African problems peacefully within an African framework and to denounce foreign intervention. On this basis, the minister reaffirmed Egypt's support of a peaceful solution of the Western Sahara problem, the withdrawal of foreign forces from Chad and a peaceful solution to the Somali-Ethiopian dispute. Referring to the decision to hold the next African summit conference in Libya, Ghali said that Egypt has some reservations regarding this decision in view of Libya's expansionist and aggressive policy in Africa, its involvement in many African problems, its military intervention in Chad and its attempts to turn Arab disputes into African disputes and impose these disputes on Africa.

Ghali again explained Egypt's position on the Middle East issue, which is that the Palestinian issue is the crux of the problem and that the achievement of a comprehensive and just peace demands a just solution of the Palestinian problem, including recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination.

This meeting is part of the Egyptian diplomatic activity in Africa.

FOREIGN MINISTRY DENIES BRAZIL SUPPLIED URANIUM

JN071026 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1000 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Jul (INA)--Iraq has denied the Zionist entity's allegations that Brazil has supplied Iraq with uranium. In a statement to INA today, an official spokesman of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry said: Under the effect of the large-scale international condemnation of its recent aggression against Iraq, the Zionist entity is circulating such false reports, erroneously believing that this method might affect the relations of friendship and cooperation between Iraq and world countries. The spokesman stressed that the lies and rumors being circulated by the Zionist enemy aim at diverting world public opinion away from its crimes against Iraq and at harming Iraq's developing international relations.

Concluding his statement, the spokesman emphasized that Iraq is determined to continue its firm march to possess as much scientific know-how as possible to bring about comprehensive progress and development within the context of an ideology founded on avowed bases known for their civilized and humane dimensions.

ARMED FORCES GENERAL COMMAND COMMUNIQUE 390

JN061635 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Jul (INA)--The Iraqi Armed Forces have destroyed a number of positions of Iranian infantry troops, killing 380 Persians. Communique No 490 issued here tonight by the Iraqi Armed Forces General Command on the Iraqi forces' military activities during the past 24 hours said the Iraqi forces killed 417 Iranians and destroyed 2 troop carriers, 5 infantry positions, 6 vehicles, 1 missile battery, 1 excavator, 7 stockpiles of hardware and 4 observation posts. The text of the communique is as follows:

In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. With high efficiency, our valiant troops continued to strike at the racist ignorant Persians in the theater of operations. The outcome of their activities last night and today is as follows:

I. Known enemy losses:

A. Yesterday, our units clashed with enemy infantry concentrations and charlatan Khomeyni guards in the Nowsud area. The enemy sustained grave losses in life in fierce battle. Known enemy losses were well over 380 killed.
B. Seven were killed and two vehicles were destroyed in the Sar-e Zahab area.
C. Two were killed and one infantry position and one observation post were destroyed in the Gilan-e Gharb area.
D. Four were killed and one stockpile of hardware was destroyed in the Mimak area opposite our positions in Sayf Sa'd.
E. Using various types of arms, our units pounded enemy concentrations opposite our positions in the Mehran area, killing 17 and destroying 1 vehicle.
F. One was killed and one infantry position, two armored troop carriers, one vehicle carrying personnel, three stockpiles of hardware and one observation post were destroyed in the Shush area.
G. One excavator was destroyed in the Khafajiyah [Susangerd] area.
H. One vehicle was destroyed in the Ahvaz area.
I. Our forward units pounded enemy concentrations in the Abadan area, killing six and destroying three infantry positions, one TOW missile battery, three stockpiles of hardware and two observation posts.

Thus, total known enemy losses amount to 417 killed and 5 infantry positions, 2 armored troop carriers, 5 vehicles, 1 missile battery, 1 excavator, 7 stockpiles of hardware and 4 observation posts destroyed.

II. Our losses:

A. In personnel: 17 martyrs in all sectors.
B. In equipment: Seven vehicles and one mortar damaged.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 July 1981

ANTI-IRAQI RADIO INTERVIEWS KURDS' TALABANI

JN061727 (Clandestine) Voice of Iraqi Revolution in Arabic 1600 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The text of the interview our correspondent has had with Brother Struggler Jalal Talabani, secretary general of the Patriotic Union of Kurdistan [PUK] is as follows:

On 26 June 1981, PUK Secretary General rother truggler Talabani answered our correspondent's questions. He said the principal objective of his visits abroad has been to hold contacts and strengthen relations with the progressive regimes, parties and forces hostile to imperialism and Zionism. [Words indistinct] with the leadership of the Islamic revolution in Iran on a number of issues, particularly on the question of reaching a just and reasonable solution to the fighting in Iranian Kurdistan acceptable to all parties. Also to strengthen the deep-rooted relations with the 1 September Revolution under Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, who is our people's best friend and was the first world leader to openly declare his support for the right of our Kurdish people to liberation and unity. Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi [words indistinct]. The visits also sought to boost militant cooperation between the PUK and the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party in the interests of the Arab and Kurdish peoples.

Brother Struggler Jalal Talabani also outlined the strong relations between our PUK and our revolution in Kurdistan on the one hand and the Palestinian organizations and forces (?on the other). He said he had met with the following Palestinian leaders: Brother Yasir 'Arafat, Nayif Hawatimah, George Habash and Ahmad Jibril as well as scores of the Palestinian revolution leaders. We clearly pointed out that our Kurdistan is another Palestine and that the facist regime in Baghdad is the common enemy of our Kurdistan and Palestine. These brothers have given every means of help to our people's revolution. The PUK's cooperation with the Palestinian revolution [words indistinct] managed to wrap up the dark page of agent Barzani as a result of his cooperation with Zionism.

During the visits, we managed to obtain financial, arms and political aid for our revolution. Contacts were held with a number of officials and well-known progressive figures. We have participated in a number of important world congresses attended by hundreds of [words indistinct]. Foremost of these congresses were the Arab People's Congress and the international conference in solidarity with the Palestinian people and [words indistinct] against the fascist regime in Baghdad. Brother Jalal Talabani said the birth of the Democratic National and Patriotic Front was a great historical event for the Iraqi people. For the first time in the history of our people, representatives of the main currents of the national movement have come together. Also for the first time democrats, Nasirites, Ba'thists, communists and Kurds meet in one front and agree on clear points regarding social, political, economic, cultural and military affairs, a development bound to solve all the [word indistinct] problems. The meeting of these forces in one front following years of (?calamities and intrigues) is a gain not only for Iraq alone but also for the Arabs and the Middle East.

PREMIER COMMENTS ON ARAB FOLLOWUP COMMITTEE

NC061658 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Prime Minister al-Wazzan, today discussing current topics, said: The south elicited a good deal of interest at yesterday's discussions [of the Arab followup committee] particularly in view of the fact that it is an Arab responsibility. The Arabs cannot meet without devoting their attention to the south. He added: 25 July was set for the meeting of the Arab followup committee after reviewing the agendas of the ministers who are members of the committee. This won't make any difference. I hope that the committee's meeting on that date will be decisive if all parties come out with decisive stances.

On reopening the Sodeco Road, Prime Minister al-Wazzan said: We did not make an impromptu decision on this. We decided on it after making sure that traffic would flow there. As for now, there are certain impediments hindering our work. We are dealing with the situation in order to enhance the cease-fire and cool off the hot area in order to lengthen the part that has been reopened. As for the Fu'ad Shihab Bridge, its turn will also come [for reopening].

AL-JUMAYYIL MAKES STATEMENT AFTER MEETING SARKIS

NC061952 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1915 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] While awaiting 25 July, the date of the fourth round of meetings of the Arab followup committee, the president and the government have begun their contacts with Lebanese leaders to crystallize the desired form of Lebanese security under national sovereignty, freedom and dignity. Within this framework the president of the republic, Ilyas Sarkis, this evening received the commander of the Lebanese forces, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil.

After emerging from B'abda Palace, Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil said: I came to inform President Sarkis of our readiness to take any stand that can help the quadripartite committee achieve success. As a Lebanese resistance movement, we are determined to put an end to the ordeal which has involved our people for the past 7 years, irrespective of the cost and the difficulties. We have offered 5,000 martyrs and are ready to sacrifice anything else in order to end this crisis, provided our dignity is maintained and our morale remains high in the return of sovereignty to the 10,452 square kilometers.

Asked about the question of collaboration with Israel--Shaykh Bashir al-Jumayyil said: Regarding the story of the statement or what they are demanding in this regard, the answer lies with President Sarkis. As far as we are concerned there is no embarrassment at all concerning this matter.

7 KILLED, 53 INJURED IN 4 JUL EXPLOSION, FIRE

NC050627 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0530 GMT 5 Jul 81

[Text] A catastrophe was averted in the area of Tariq al-Jadidah when a big explosion occurred in a store in a building on Ar-Rawwas Street. There was a big fire that almost extended to an ammunition dump belonging to a local organization.

According to security reports, 7 people were killed and 53 were injured as a result of the explosion. The building might collapse.

The commander of Tariq al-Jadidah Garrison, Maj Fathi al-Hasan, arrived at the scene at the head of a security force which, in cooperation with the other parties in the area, managed to encircle the building and evacuate the residents. Fire engines were summoned from the Beirut municipality and the airport, but they had difficulty fighting the fire and could not get too close for fear of an explosion from ammunition. The fire did reach some ammunition and some explosions were heard in the area. The fire continued to rage until late last night but the firemen managed to contain and control it.

This morning a clash occurred between two local organizations in Tariq al-Jadidah but it was later contained.

At midnight last night a bomb exploded under a Trans-Mediterranean [TMA] plane as it was parked at the airport. The plane sustained some damage.

The Sodeco Road was closed this morning following sniper fire. Contacts will be held today to ensure the movement of traffic there. There was limited traffic movement on the road, but at the people's own risk.

VOL CLAIMS THREE SOVIET EXPERTS KILLED IN SYRIA

NC031414 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] A large number of people were killed or injured, including three Soviet experts, in clashes between Syrian special forces and Muslim Brotherhood members in the city of Aleppo. We have received information that time bombs went off the day before yesterday in the Bab al-Faraj locality, killing or injuring a large number of people. A bomb also exploded in the Al-Hal market, killing or injuring 20 people. At midnight last Wednesday elements from the Muslim Brotherhood infiltrated a special forces post in the (Jabal Sayyidah) area, killed the guard and sabotaged the post. Yesterday, Thursday, the Muslim Brotherhood laid an ambush on the Euphrates Dam Road north of Aleppo. They killed three Soviet experts, who work at the dam, while they were in their Mercedes. Following this incident the situation became tense in Aleppo. The Syrian forces sent in security reinforcements and patrols were conducted to keep order. The patrols warned the people against staging demonstrations.

VOL DISCUSSES 'COLLABORATION' WITH ISRAEL ISSUE

NC061904 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1715 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Once again the Lebanese will have to wait. The question is: Will 25 July bring relief to them? If one must not give up hope because it is the spark of life, one must not disregard a number of facts in the area. In clearer words, the so-called story of collaboration [with Israel] or the complex of collaboration, is not the door to security and safety in Lebanon and not the bridge to reconciliation and rapprochement. It is the excuse and pretext to keep everything expanding, including the fate of the people, in order to keep under control some more of the threads of the game that is going on in the Middle East or to prepare for new developments in it.

The signs of some of these developments have begun to appear and the signs of others are about to appear, as has been noticed by observers. With the possibility of Menahem Begin returning to power in Israel, Tel Aviv has again raised the question of the Syrian missiles in Al-Biqa' and Washington has announced that Philip Habib is to return soon to the area. Tel Aviv has also added to the missile crisis the joint Soviet-Syrian military maneuvers, linking them with the news of the Soviet and Libyan arms airlifts to Syria and the Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

VOICE OF HOPE BROADCASTS HADDAD'S 5 JUL ADDRESS

NC051410 Marj 'Uyun Lebanon Voice of Hope in Arabic 1020 GMT 5 Jul 81

[5 July address by Maj Sa'd Haddad, commander of "free Lebanon," apparently from the studio--live or recorded]

[Text] Brother Lebanese: I haven't talked to you for some time. Actually, there was nothing important to talk about. It was a period of anticipation and waiting. We, in fact, wanted to give a chance to those working on a solution to the Lebanese problem in the hope that they will achieve something. Until now the only thing they achieved was a solution to the Zahlah problem. The most important thing is that the siege was lifted from Zahlah and calm was restored. This makes us happy and gladens our hearts because Zahlah has been and continues to be part of our heart. We hope that the security atmosphere in Zahlah will not be disturbed again and that the people of Zahlah will live in peace and remain an ammunition for Lebanon.

Zahlah is symbol for Lebanon and the Lebanese Zahlah is a folkloric, historical city that represents the Lebanese element and traditions in the best manner. We hope that all efforts will be exerted to safeguard Zahlah, its soil and people. At the same time we hope that all the parties fighting on Lebanese territory will return to their senses and each party will know its limit and stick to it. We also hope that each party will know its rights and demand them, while knowing the rights of others and respecting them. Lebanon has cultural, historic and human value not only for the Lebanese people but also for their neighbors in the Middle East and for the whole world.

There are a number of minor issues on which I will talk today. The resignation of Minister Anwar as-Sabbah drew my attention. Anwar as-Sabbah is one of the loyal sons of the south and he is dear to us. We know that he is patriotic and has much enthusiasm for work and likes to help. During his service as minister he tried to supply electricity or water to all the parties, irrespective of their political and ideological inclinations. We were hoping that Anwar as-Sabbah would not resign and be influenced by some conditions which some people are perhaps trying to create for (?evil) purposes. Today we know that As-Sabbah wants the legitimate authority to return to the whole southern area. We support him in this. But the leftist or nonleftist Lebanese newspapers--because they are all hired newspapers--are trying to say that the resignation of Anwar as-Sabbah was due to the fact that the army was unable to reach the Israeli-Lebanese border. If the purpose of the resignation was to restore the legitimate authority to all Lebanese territory in order for the southerner to return from Beirut to the border area, we support him in this because we are working for the restoration of the legitimate authority--the sound Lebanese legitimate authority. But this authority should not be accompanied by an alien elements. If alien elements exist, they must submit to the legitimate authority.

No weapon should be above the weapons of legitimacy and the Lebanese authority. [Words indistinct] Kamil al-As'ad and all the members of the bloc which takes its orders from Kamil al-As'ad know this. They know that the matter is not that simple and that if the army deployment all the way to the border would solve the Lebanese problem and rescue Lebanon, we would have accepted this solution a long time ago. (?We in the army) know that should the rest of the areas, from the international borders to Beirut, come under the control of the terrorists, God forbid, it would mean [words indistinct] because (?this area is) the guarantee of Lebanon's survival. I believe that this step was taken by Kamil al-As'ad as a way to upstage, cheaply upstage, motivated by the Syrians. They pushed him to take this step to impede the work of the quadripartite committee a little and make the effective members of the committee, namely Kuwait and Saudi Arabia, direct their attention to the question of the south and say that Lebanon's problem is to the question of the south and say that Lebanon's problem is not confined just to Zahlah, Beirut and elsewhere, but also--they make them think--extends to the south as a (?political) problem.

This is true, if they can remove the terrorists completely from the south. However, the case is not as they portray it--that the problem will be solved if the army is sent to the Lebanese-Israeli border.

So Kamil al-As'ad is not the one who is really behind this, because we know Kamil al-As'ad and we know his political line. His political line is not different from ours at all. (?His supporters) are all with us. [Words indistinct] if, God forbid, he achieved what he is calling for, that the army comes, the terrorists would then take over, which would mean that the terrorists and the leftists would take over from him, which would mean that his popularity would (?change in favor of the Palestinians). [words indistinct]

Therefore, this thing is not basically from Kamil al-As'ad but from Damascus--from the rulers of Damascus. We had hoped that Anwar as-Sabbat would not be fooled by these childish games and would continue his work, because his presence in the government was fruitful and effective. We hope he will take his resignation back, forget what they are asking, and rise above cheap outbiddings meant to please the man in the street or to please the Syrians.

I tell you frankly--not only Kamil al-As'ad--but all the Lebanese who wager on the Syrian role, I tell you all: Do not be deceived by the Syrian role. Anyone who wagers on the Syrian role will lose and will be the biggest loser. You are requested to stay away from the Syrian line because in doing so you will be serving Lebanon and you will be serving yourselves. If you follow the Syrian line, you and Lebanon will lose. All their propaganda is for local consumption and cheap talk because sooner or later Syria will leave Lebanon. I expect Syria to leave Lebanon this year, God willing this summer.

Then there is the question of the quadripartite committee, or, we should say, the bilateral committee because the effective members in it are two, Kuwait and Saudi Arabia. We know that Philip Habib's visit to Lebanon had an effect. Everything that is happening now is in implementation of what Habib's visit achieved. The Arabs, or rather the Arabic speaking people, however, always like to take the credit, even if it is not so. The lifting of the Zahlah siege--and perhaps there will be other steps to follow--is not the fruit of the efforts of the quadripartite committee. It had been agreed upon with Philip Habib, but still, they say that Syria does not trust the United States and does not follow its instructions or its advice, and that if it did anything it was for the sake of Arab interests and by Arab hands. The truth is that everything we see now and all that is being implemented had been agreed upon with Philip Habib.

It was later agreed to say that this was an Arab initiative and nobody had anything to do with it. In any case, we are not displeased that it is said that this is an Arab initiative, but what concerns us is that it lead somewhere. We are interested in getting something.

Everyone of us knows that neither Saudi Arabia nor Kuwait love Hafiz al-Asad, his rule and 'Alawite members. The best proof of this is that Saudi Arabia had decided to stop the funds it paid to the Syrian forces. Why? It did not do so because of Lebanon but because the 'Alawite regime was committing massacres against the Sunnite community in Syria and [words indistinct]. Neither Saudi Arabia nor Kuwait love him. The two major [words indistinct] could do nothing militarily, and therefore they resorted to suspending the financial aid. However, the intervention of the Americans convinced Saudi Arabia to resume the payment of funds to Syria. I don't know what the U.S. (?analysis) is now but [words indistinct] it does not want a war in the region at present because it knows that the result would be the [word indistinct] of the 'Alawite regime and its final destruction. It also believes that Hafiz al-Asad might join the Camp David peace talks in the next stage. I hope it is right and that Hafiz al-Asad will join the peace talks, because we have been and are still advocates of peace.

However, I hope that Hafiz al-Asad is not dealing in deception as he did in the past, taking the money and doing whatever he wanted to serve his personal interests only. (?He worked) for the extermination of the Sunnite community in Syria and for the continuation of the massacres in Lebanon to finally annex it to Syria.

Hafiz al-Asad, who never ceased to attack and slander the United States, has never departed from the will of the United States. [as heard]

This talk prompts us to talk also about the first saboteur, Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat]. In all his resounding speeches the first saboteur, Abu 'Ammar, attacks the United States and its fleets. The day before yesterday, he spoke about the arrogant acts of the U.S. (?fleets) in the Mediterranean to destroy the Palestinian rifle. Good heavens, good heavens [words indistinct]. The United States, all the European states and free states cannot destroy the Palestinian rifle. He finds it a shame to admit that Israel is the one which strikes him or strikes the Arab states, because Israel, as far as he is concerned, is a small state which he can (?wipe out). He always involves the United States to confuse things and depict himself as great. Show us these fighters. He has some mercenaries [words indistinct]. These mercenaries come from Libya, Iran, Pakistan, Cuba, and I do not know where else. He pays them money and they come to him [words indistinct]. He then speaks about the 7th, 6th, 5th, and 4th Fleets and says that they cannot destroy Yasir 'Arafat and his rifle. The poet's saying, "When the cockroaches stood on their legs, they believed they have become falcons," applies to 'Arafat. The fact is that Abu 'Ammar and all those with him have never been more than cockroaches, perhaps less than cockroaches.

Mr Abu 'Ammar, do not be conceited much and do not try to deceive those around you. Do not talk about the Lebanese National Movement and such things in your speeches. Leave Lebanon for the Lebanese and let the Lebanese alone to handle their own affairs. Know Abu 'Ammar that you owe your presence in the south in particular and in Lebanon in general to the United States. This is a fact. Had it not been for the U.S. intervention several times by various methods and means to prevent striking you and your gangs, you would have been finished long ago. Therefore, tell the truth and stop your deception, lies and hypocrisy.

If you say the truth, then you should thank the United States for its attitude toward you and Syria. Had it not been for this attitude, nobody would have remained to speak about you. Therefore, let there be no hollow blusterings [words indistinct] in the area. Return to your normal size and remember that your presence in the south will not (?achieve anything). It is better for you to withdraw from the south. Withdraw from the south and return it to the Lebanese authority. If you withdraw, you would safeguard the welfare of your (?factions) or else the day would come when no [word indistinct] among you will remain.

Yesterday you summoned all the Arab states to come [words indistinct]. First, if you and your followers had any good in you, you wouldn't have left your country in 1948. Second, there is no Arab or Arabic-speaking state which permits saboteurs to enter its territory. None of them give you money and other aid but [words indistinct]. Keep away from us.

Therefore, stop shouting and crying in your reverberating and resounding speeches [words indistinct]. You have gone further then Ash-Shuqayri in your speeches. [Words indistinct] none of the Arab states or Arabic-speaking states will fight you. All of them work to get rid of you [words indistinct]. You represent the devil himself on earth. God created you in the old times to represent the devil [words indistinct]. The Jewish people are God's chosen people on earth. [Words indistinct] The Jewish people returned to their God and peace was established. God Almighty [word indistinct] that the Jewish people will not err again, and, therefore, he caused the expulsion of the devil from the land of Israel. Thus, tl devil left the land of Israel. Where did he reside? He took residence in Lebanon. Why did the devil reside in Lebanon? It is because the Lebanese people [words indistinct] Palestine.

I acknowledge and admit that we, the Lebanese, erred in the past and are still erring. We have gone very far from God, particularly we, the Christians. We say that we are the (?people) of Christ and that we are God's chosen people. Sometimes, you see us ruling in the name of Christ, stealing in the name of Christ, encroaching upon others in the name of Christ and usurping the rights of others in the name of Christ. [words indistinct]

To my Christian and Muslim Lebanese brothers I say that we must return to God and respect and revere the laws of God. We must follow and apply these laws. When we do this, God Almighty will undoubtedly help us expel the devil from the land of Lebanon. I appeal to you with all my heart to return to the (?pure) religious teachings. Let us not distort the religious teachings for personal or selfish interests. [words indistinct] This is wrong. Another thing about us, the Lebanese Christians, is that we say if we steal today and become rich, it would be sufficient to go to the confessional and confess and God would forgive our sins. This is selfishness; for God to forgive you, you must repent and return what has been stolen.

On this holy day, Sunday, I call upon all the Lebanese, particularly the Christians, to repent and follow God Almighty's laws and teachings. I am sure if we all do this, then God would help us to expel the devil from our land.

I would like to address myself to the Arab inhabitants of Israel. Many of them in the West Bank and elsewhere get excited and agitated when they see persons from free Lebanon visiting Israel and try to attack them. They call them traitors and similar names. First you must know something. If circumstances permit you to speak and attack the sons of our homeland, then you must thank the state where you live and to which you belong, because it is a democratic state. Had it not been a really democratic state, then you wouldn't have been able to do this and you would have been thrown in prisons or beheaded as the 'Alawite or Jordanian regimes do or as the other regimes in the Arab states or the Arab-speaking states do. Therefore, you must not exploit this democracy for mean purposes but for honorable purposes.

Second, you must understand something. We have done nothing that harms you. However, know that what is happening in Lebanon is completely different from what you think. Know that we are Lebanese living on Lebanese land. We have our property, houses and relatives and we all want to live in Lebanon. We have erred and committed the first great sin when we opened our hearts to the Palestinians who immigrated from Israel to Lebanon. What have they done instead of thanking us for our hospitality? They have disavowed the (?good deed) and tried and are still trying to seize power and all Lebanon and to expel us from our homes. If you believe that Yasir 'Arafat, his cliques and gangs will help you, then you are wrong. I know that they [word indistinct] but pin no hopes on them. If there was any good in them, they wouldn't have left their homes. You have the right to determine the fate of your land. You must speak and it is not Yasir 'Arafat, King Husayn or others who should speak for you. If you are asked to speak, then speak you yourselves and do not let others speak for you. Do not believe that Yasir 'Arafat is serving you. He works for himself. He is trading with your cause. He is exploiting you. Do not be misled by his statements, allegations and propaganda.

Return to yourselves. [Words indistinct] if you notice what is happening in the states surrounding you, you will find that you are living in paradise and you would choose accord and a union with the State of Israel. [Words indistinct] Do not place any hopes in the archterrorist Abu 'Ammar or his followers. Therefore, I ask you to return to your fields, and when you see any free Lebanese, be sure that he is a free Lebanese and is being persecuted by the terrorists--by Abu 'Ammar and his gangs. Remember that this free Lebanese is an honest man who is defending his dignity, his home, his land and his honor. You should respect and help him--and not to try to persecute and attack him.

We did not try even once to interfere in your domestic affairs. Therefore, do not intervene in our domestic affairs. However, if you remain unconvinced by my remarks, you have only to send your youths to Yasir 'Arafat so that they can fight beside him and find out for themselves that Yasir 'Arafat is nothing but a terrorist, a burglar, a thief, a bloodsucker and a trader in the blood of others. He is working for his own interests and the interests of his family. He has already bought a hotel and a restaurant for his sister in the United States--estimated at several millions of dollars. [word indistinct]

We always receive news to the effect that Lebanese who are living in occupied Lebanon or those who are living in free Lebanon are asking: When will you come to liberate us? When will you rescue us from the Syrian and Palestinian occupiers? [words indistinct] My brothers, we say frankly that we have been and are still working for the sake of all of Lebanon. When the circumstances allow us we will never hesitate to march and kick out the occupiers. However, you have to know that kicking out the occupiers must be the common aim of all the Lebanese. This burden must not fall on the shoulders of a certain faction, that is, those who are living in Qualay'ah, Marj 'Uyun, 'Ayn Ibil, (Al-Hudaythah), Bint Jubayl and others also have obligations toward Lebanon. The same applies to those who are living in Tripoli, Beirut, Sidon and Tyre.

If we want liberation, all of Lebanon must take part in bringing it about. We cannot ask the free Lebanese alone to make sacrifices. Sacrifice must be such that anyone--be he a militaryman or civilian--who can free Lebanon must not hesitate to do so. He must join free Lebanon. Thus, the citizens of free Lebanon and those who join them can make one hand and start the march of liberation.

Yesterday I was touched when I heard that citizens from Al-'Ayishiyah [words indistinct]. I say to my brothers from Al-'Ayishiyah: The Palestinian occupier has a principle which says that what was taken by force can only be restored by force; they took Al-'Ayishiyah away from you by force, so they won't return it to you because of your beautiful eyes. Therefore, they won't leave Al-Ayishiyah except by force. You must resolve to make sacrifices and find out the best way that would make your sacrifices restore Al-'Ayishiyah which was taken from you by force and which must be restored by force.

It is better for you to join free Lebanon than send a cable to the quadripartite committee. This applies to all the Lebanese.

Furthermore, there is a point [words indistinct] what did the Syrian Army do? It drummed and hooted, saying it wants to crush the Phalangist forces that are alien to Zahlah. [words indistinct] The great and heroic Syrian Army has thousands and thousands of soldiers. It deployed the infantry, special units, rocket launchers, artillery and even aircraft against 95 [Phalangist] strugglers and it could score no victory at all. [words indistinct] How could such an army that could not defeat 95 persons [Words indistinct] confront Israel? How could it confront the Israeli Defense Force? How does Hafiz al-Asad have the guts to say: We are the head of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front? How could some people become convinced by such talk anymore [words indistinct]? Because of the (?blatant) weakness in his army, I advise Hafiz al-Asad to withdraw his army from Lebanon and be content with ruling Syria. This is more than enough for the 'Alawite regime. [passage indistinct]

Therefore, we advise you to withdraw your army from Lebanon rather than wait until the time when you will find no opportunity to withdraw it from Lebanon, unless you want to abandon and get rid of your army in Lebanon because [words indistinct] you want to get rid of it [words indistinct] or Lebanese, or Israeli or others to destroy it for you. You would be happy then. This is what you did in the past when you got rid of the (?70th) armored brigade which you sent to Jordan. You wanted to get rid of it and you sent it there. Perhaps, you want to get rid of your army in Lebanon to [word indistinct] your military and civilian presence. [words indistinct]

I have two words for the quadripartite or the bilateral committee. I mean the Saudi and Kuwaiti members of the committee. You are working now to restore calm and prevent clashes in Lebanon. We thank you. We tell you frankly that we thank you for [words indistinct] and demand you not lose an opportunity [words indistinct] to restore security in Lebanon [words indistinct]. Let us remove a small obstacle in the way of security. As a result of pressure from Syria, the prime minister and the army command were compelled to freeze the salaries of the soldiers, some of whom are regular soldiers in the Lebanese Army, who are here with us in the south. Lately, Syria has compelled them to freeze even the retirement rights of the families of the soldiers who [word indistinct] and fall martyrs as the result of the savage acts of sabotage against us. Therefore, I ask you to pressure the Syrian Government into permitting the Lebanese Cabinet and Lebanese Army command to release the frozen funds due to the officers and soldiers in the south or [words indistinct]. If the funds are not released, there will be sufficient reason for a conflagration in the area, and we shall not retreat from this at all. You can ask how many losses this has caused to the state and how many Lebanese, who possess nothing in the world, were its victims. The continuation in this course will force us to act, because this is a legitimate right and we shall not overlook it. Perhaps, 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam will heed you and we are sure that he will heed you when you pressure him. He, in turn, will give amnesty to the prime minister and the army command and permit them to pay what is due to these good people who are defending Lebanon in all honor, dignity, pride and perseverance.

May you live long and may free Lebanon live long sovereign, free and independent.

KHADDAM INTERVIEWED ON LEBANON, U.S. POSTURE

PM070825 London AL-MAJALLAH in Arabic 4-10 Jul 81 pp 27-29

[Interview of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam by Wahib Muhammad Ghurab in Jidda--date not given]

[Excerpt] [Question] How far do you support the replacement of the Arab Deterrent Force [ADF] with forces from the Lebanese Army in certain Lebanese areas?

[Answer] There is a major political controversy in Lebanon over the army. The great majority believes that the army is under the influence of the Phalangist Party. In fact the army took part in shelling west Beirut. Everybody recalls the 'Ayn ar-Rummanah incidents which represented a serious turning point in the history of the Lebanese military establishments; that is, when the Lebanese Army in 'Ayn ar-Rummanah was attacked and the Phalangist Party took over its positions without the army firing a single shot. There were also the incidents between the Phalangist Party and the National Liberal Party in which the army did not intervene because it could not intervene against the Phalangist Party. In any case, all these are Lebanese matters which the Lebanese themselves must discuss.

[Question] Do you believe that the followup committee will continue its work until it finds a solution for the Lebanese problem?

[Answer] What I am sure of is that the committee is determined to reach a solution for the Lebanese problem. We hope that positive developments will occur between now and 4 July that would help the committee to take serious steps toward ending the Lebanese crisis.

[Question] What in your opinion are the bases on which the peace process in Lebanon should be founded?

[Answer] In fact the Lebanese delegation [to the followup committee] submitted general principles which were submitted some time ago but it did not submit to us a practical program and course to find a way out of the crisis. I believe that the four-man followup committee should help in working out such a program. In our view the solving of the Lebanese crisis hinges on these principles: 1) breaking relations with Israel; and 2) strengthening the Lebanese state with all its institutions. Every party should give up what it has usurped from the state and should consider that its safety and the safety of Lebanon lie in Lebanon having one united and powerful state capable of imposing its control and sovereignty on every inch of the Lebanese territories. This can be achieved only through a process of national accord.

[Question] Do you believe that the achievement of national accord can be reached without difficulties and without security incidents, as has happened in the past?

[Answer] We believe that closing the Israeli door is the way to national accord. Previously we have held contacts with all the parties and there have been encouraging signs, but when we reached the critical point the Israelis intervened and stopped the process on which we embarked with the Lebanese president and his foreign minister. I should mention here that Israel had asked one of its friends in Lebanon to prevent the issuance of any statement or the adoption of a Lebanese stand against it. This "friend" contacted some Lebanese officials and asked them to do so. Of course, the Lebanese state refused such a request because its attitude toward the Arab-Israeli conflict is the same as that of any other Arab country.

[Question] Do you believe that U.S. envoy Philip Habib's recent tour has led to any results regarding the missile crisis?

[Answer] As far as I know Mr Habib has nothing new. He did not submit to us anything reflecting the U.S. views; what he submitted to us were Israeli ideas. We told him clearly that we reject these ideas.

[Question] Therefore there is no end to this problem.

[Answer] The aim of the so-called missile crisis is to give legitimacy to the Israeli security theory which aims at imposing Israeli domination not only on Lebanon or Syria but also on all the Arab countries. On the basis of this theory Israel wants to claim the right to operate freely anywhere in the Arab world. We reject all these Israeli claims. The missiles in Lebanon are remaining and will remain. This matter is absolutely not for discussion and nobody has the right to discuss it with us. The Israeli raid on the Iraqi nuclear reactor has confirmed our views and confirmed the existence of an Israeli threat to all the Arab countries.

[Question] Do we understand from this that Syria rejects the Israeli role in this matter and can it be said that Habib's mission has failed?

[Answer] We can say that there is Syrian rejection of Israel's views and theories. If the United States adopts Israel's views then we reject them as well. The United States must realize that by offering massive aid to Israel it is committing a serious crime against the Arabs who are facing the Israeli challenge. We have not rejected the U.S. contacts on this subject but if the U.S. ideas are also Israel's ideas then they are definitely rejected.

[Question] Do you believe that Mr Habib should go back where he came from?

[Answer] It is not our business to tell the United States to do this or that. Our stand is clear. Mr Habib visited us 4 times; had he visited us 40 times he would have heard the same thing and got the same answers as long as he was submitting the same ideas.

[Question] How far do you believe President Reagan has revealed his anti-Arab stand?

[Answer] We have absolutely no doubt that there is a deep organic link between the United States and Israel. We are under no illusions about this. This link is not due to the "Zionist lobby" in the United States but to the fact that it is the only friend of the United States in the area and because it represents a major base for protecting U.S. interests.

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR ARRIVES IN DAMASCUS 6 JUL

JN061550 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1515 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium and Chairman of the Council of Ministers in the PDRY, arrived in Damascus from Libya at 1430 this afternoon. He was received at Damascus International Airport by President Hafiz al-Asad and others.

In a statement to the SANA correspondent, 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: During this friendly visit I will meet with my brother President Hafiz al-Asad to review our national pan-Arab issues, particularly the situation in the Middle East and the Palestinian issue.

Leader Nasir stressed that the PDRY will always be with Syria. He added that the Syrian issue is also that of the PDRY and all the Arab people. He stressed his pride in revolutionary Syria's heroic steadfastness in the face of imperialist, Zionist and reactionary conspiracies and in the great successes achieved by our people under the wise leadership of President Hafiz al-Asad.

Leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad is accompanied by a delegation comprising Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad, Industry Minister 'Abd al-Qadir Ba Jammal, and (Salih Abu Dasayis Husaynun), member of the Central Committee of the YSP.

AL-ASAD RECEIVES SAUDI FOREIGN MINISTER 5 JUL

JN060606 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0415 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] At 2045 yesterday President Hafiz al-Asad received Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal. The meeting was attended by 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs.

The discussion focused on the Arab followup committee meetings in Bayt ad-Din, its deliberations and the positive results, which will become more clear at the committee's next meeting.

At the end of the meeting President al-Asad asked Saudi Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal to convey his brotherly greetings to Saudi King Khalid ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

DAMASCUS REITERATES STEADFASTNESS ON LEBANON

JN031414 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1215 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Station commentary]

[Text] Various Lebanese National Movement circles are currently expressing satisfaction with the results of the stand taken by the Arab Deterrent Forces [ADF]. This stand has resulted in great progress in bringing back security and stability to fraternal Lebanon.

Following the liberation of Zahlah from the armed strangers to the city and their eviction from it, the security situation began to improve throughout Lebanon. Normal life returned to Zahlah and became apparent in the Lebanese capital. As a result, optimism began to reign throughout Lebanon in the hope that the crisis which has ravaged it for over 6 years would soon be over.

This was apparent in the course of normal life in most parts of Lebanon and in the statements of political leaders, foremost of whom were the Zahlah representatives and the leaders of the Lebanese nationalist forces. However the important and basic issue is to go ahead with consolidating the security improvement, treating the issues which were at the root of the crisis and seriously working to achieve national accord among the various factions in the light of the following main requirements:

1. Removal of any form of cooperation with the Zionist enemy, complete severence of relations with it and closing all the gates opened by certain sides for the racist Zionist entity.

2. Complete and irrevocable recognition of the unity of Lebanon--both people and land--and of its independence and Arabism.

3. Affirmation of the pan-Arab responsibility of fraternal Lebanon within the context of the conflict being fought by our Arab nation for its legitimate, historical pan-Arab rights.

It has become very clear that imperialist circles, particularly the parties to the Camp David alliance, have exerted great efforts recently to use Lebanon as a springboard to peddle the entire package of antagonistic, conspiratorial designs against the Arab region, making use of the existence of some gaps.

In many instances, and by virtue of these gaps, the alliance succeeded in enflaming the situation in Lebanon to divert attention from the conspiracies being hatched against the Arab region, to use Lebanon itself as a link in the conspiratorial chain and to drag it into concluding a unilateral surrender agreement with the Zionist enemy, similar to the As-Sadat agreement concluded at Camp David.

Throughout the past phase, Syria has exerted great efforts to put an end to the fighting among the sons of the same country and to foil the attempts of the agent, conspiratorial forces. The brother Lebanese responded to the Syrian initiative, and the Lebanese nationalist forces rallied around the nationalist, courageous, sincere stand taken by Syria under President Hafiz al-Asad, thus forming, in alliance with the the brave Palestinian revolution, a fence which foiled the conspiracy and the attempts of the enemies of the Arab cause, the Palestine cause and even Lebanon's cause.

Now, as daily life in Lebanon improves, Syria clearly realizes that Israel will redouble its efforts to prevent Lebanon from returning to normal. As the ministerial crisis becomes complicated in Israel and as the conflicting sides there are unable to achieve conclusive results in the recent elections, several observers expect that terrorist Begin's government will escalate its conspiracies against Lebanon. The beginnings of such an escalation, such as frenzied attacks on southern Lebanon, attempt to sow differences among brothers and other such measures used so far by Israel are already apparent.

Begin will resort to all measures to return to power. Such measures include the fascist annihilation campaign which he waged and continues to wage against fraternal Lebanon and the Palestinian people.

There is no doubt that the awareness that the bulk of Lebanese forces has of the reality of the Zionist enemy's designs will contribute to foiling the antagonistic Zionist design and give impetus to the progress of detente in the context of national accord in the light of its bases and objectives.

Syria, which is well aware of what the Zionist enemy is plotting, will not stand idly by in the event of any attack on Lebanon and any attempts to sabotage the progress of the security situation and national accord. As it showed itself to be up to the pan-Arab responsibility, it will continue the course dictated by its position as a strategic, protective pan-Arab edifice for our entire Arab nation. Syria has reiterated and continues to reiterate its preparedness, alongside all the willing forces, to participate in the national march of Lebanon. Syria will not allow itself to relinquish a responsibility it derives from the legitimacy of the support of the Lebanese masses for its policy and stand in Lebanon and from the legitimacy of its pan-Arab location.

Syria, which was successful in returning Zahlah, Beirut and most of Lebanon to their normal local and pan-Arab position, knows that its responsibility cannot end until Lebanon returns to normal at all levels.

ISRAEL DENIES HABIB GIVEN SETTLEMENT DEADLINE

TA070813 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0800 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] Israel denies a report published by the major U.S. television networks that the prime minister has given 2 weeks to Philip Habib to settle the crisis of the missiles in Lebanon or, otherwise, Israel would destroy them.

The prime minister's communications adviser said that the prime minister had not set any ultimatum but rather reiterated that Israel supports President Reagan's initiative to try to solve the crisis through diplomatic means. Menahem Begin added that the time at Philip Habib's disposal is not unlimited--and this position was also accepted by the U.S. secretary of state and Habib himself.

Political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer has learned that the erroneous report broadcast in the United States stems from the remarks made by the prime minister to members of the Armed Services Committee of the House of Representatives in Washington. Mr Begin said he was amazed that Habib was delaying his return to the area for 2 weeks because, in the prime minister's opinion, the U.S. envoy should not have adjourned his talks for such an extended period of time.

LABOR REJECTS NRP'S NATIONAL UNITY PROPOSAL

TA070517 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0500 GMT 7 Jul 81

[Text] The Labor Party has rejected the proposal made by Zvulun Hammer from the NRP [National Religious Party] to set up a national unity government. Correspondent Amnon Nadav reports that in a meeting that lasted until after midnight, support could not be mustered among the Labor Party leadership for this proposal. This morning Labor Party Chairman Shim'on Peres will inform the NRP officialy that the proposal has been rejected in an announcement he will make at a meeting of the party bureau.

Last night our correspondent reported that if the Labor Party's reply were to be negative the NRP would join a coalition formed by the Likud, Agudat Yisra'el and Tami but it will demand to receive the religious affairs portfolio. In consultations conducted yesterday, the NRP heads decided that they would continue formulating their opinion regarding the formation of the coalition until the meeting of the party's executive on Sunday and would submit this opinion of the executive's approval.

SYRIA, USSR IMPOSE BLACKOUT ON LANDING EXERCISE

TA062031 Jerusalem Domestic Television Service in Hebrew 1935 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Syria and the Soviet Union have imposed a total blackout on the joint maneuver carried out in the eastern Mediterranean. It is not yet clear if a drill involving a landing by Soviet marines on the coast is indeed taking place.

Our Arab affairs correspondent says the Soviet flotilla opposite the Syrian coast is made up of several landing craft. In addition, heavy Soviet bombers of the Tupelov 16 type as well as Ilyushin 38 aircraft, used in antisubmarine warfare, are participating. The landing exercise is arousing a lot of curiosity but foreign correspondents who flew into the area report today that they have not noticed naval concentrations in places other than the Al-Ladhiqiyah and Tartus ports. Syrian sources say that no announcement will be released on the maneuver.

LIBYA

PDRY'S 'ALI NASIR ENDS TRIPOLI VISIT 6 JUL

Departure Statement

LD061348 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Excerpt] 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, chairman of the presidium of the PDRY Supreme People's Council, left Tripoli this morning at the end of his visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. He was seen off by Staff Maj 'Abd as-Salam Ahmad Jallud and Brig Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, commander in chief of the Libyan Armed Forces, and others. He was seen off at Tripoli International Airport by members of the People's General Committee.

In a statement to JANA, Chairman 'Ali Nasir Muhammad said: Our visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has been successful and fruitful. I wish to express my complete satisfaction with the positive results of our fraternal talks with our brothers in the Jamahiriyah. Our views, he added, have been in agreement on these matters of common interest which we discussed. These include the widening of complete cooperation between the PDRY and the Jamahiriyah. The same applies to our evaluation of the nature of developments in the Arab and in the international situation. It was agreed that it was important that the Front of Steadfastness and Confrontation should be bolstered and support for the Palestine revolution, Syria and the Lebanese National Movement should be continued, and solidarity be maintained with all the fraternal peoples and their good forces which stand firm in the face of imperialist plots in the area.

He also praised the giant achievements made by the Libyan Arab people, thanks to the Great 1 September Revolution. He said these successes by the Jamahiriyah please all their friends. He added: We highly admire the Jamahiriyah's steadfastness in the face of the provocations of imperialism and Zionism, and we affirm our solidarity with the Libyan revolution and appreciate the role it plays in bolstering and supporting the national liberation, Arab, and international movements.

Joint Communique

LD062138 Tripoli JANA in English 1820 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Jul (JANA)--Following the visit to the Jamahiriyah by the South Yemeni President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, the following communique was issued in Tripoli and Aden:

Upon the invitation by the leader of the Great al-Fatah Revolution, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad of the Yemen People's Democratic Republic, and chairman of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister, visited the Jamahiriyah July 4-6, 1981 (Ramadan 2-4, 1390).

President 'Ali Nasir held talks with Colonel al-Qadhdhafi on current developments in the Arab arena and international matters of joint interest.

Bilateral relations and ways and means of promoting them in the national interests of the two countries were also discussed.

The two leaders noted with satisfaction the line bilateral relations have taken and affirmed the importance of consolidating those relations.

On the question of reuniting the two Yemens, the leaders expressed satisfaction at the progress made so far and affirmed the need to continue efforts along these lines until the noble aim of a united Yemen is achieved.

They considered the unity of Yemen to be a stabilizing factor for the people and countries of the region, as well as an important step towards a comprehensive Arab unity which can confront Zionism and colonialism.

President Muhammad also praised the developments witnessed in Libya under the leadership of the Great al-Fatah Revolution's leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He further expressed satisfaction at the role played by the Jamahiriyah in escalating the struggle against Zionism and colonialism, and affirmed Democratic Yemen's solidarity with Libya in facing colonialist, Zionist and reactionary provocations.

President Muhammad praised Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's initiative declared at the eve of celebrations marking the 11th anniversary of the evacuation of U.S. military bases from Libya.

In it, Colonel al-Qadhdhafi had called for the mobilization of all efforts and for transcending all Arab squabbles in a bid to face American and Zionist conspiracies directed against the Arab nation's very existence.

On his own part, the Great al-Fatah Revolution's leader, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, expressed admiration for the progressive transformations realized by the Democratic Yemeni revolution under the leadership of the Yemeni Socialist Party. He further saluted the party's patriotic and liberationist role carried out in support of the struggle of peoples in the region.

Colonel al-Qadhdhafi strongly condemned the Omani sultanate's conspiracies directed against Democratic Yemen. Both sides therefore agreed to maintain their support for the Omani people's struggle under the leadership of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman.

On political developments in the Arab region, both sides expressed deep concern for recent complications there, and attributed this to the savage colonialist-Zionist onslaught on the Arab nation's patriotic and progressive regimes.

The two sides renewed their rejection of the Camp David accords and all other capitulationist initiatives aimed at liquidating the Palestinian revolutions. They agreed that peace can only come to the Middle East by recognizing the legitimate and inalienable rights of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the Palestine people's sole legitimate representative, the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The two sides also expressed support for the Lebanese people and patriotic movement's heroic struggle against the Zionist-isolationist alliance in a bid to maintain the country's sovereignty, independence and Arab character.

The two sides also praised Syria's heroic and glorious steadfastness against the Zionist entity and the reactionary conspiracies aimed at dealing a blow at Syria and ending its steadfastness.

They declared their total support and backing for Syria in its confrontation of the Zionist entity and U.S. imperialism.

The two sides renewed their total condemnation of the setting up of military bases in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia and Oman and stressed the need to work towards their dismantlement because of the great threat they pose to the Arab nation and the peoples of the region, since these bases are a main starting point for aggression against the sovereignty and independence of the Arab nation and a military link complementing the imperialist-Zionist military circle aimed at imposing hegemony and domination over the Arab homeland.

The two sides also reviewed the very dangerous consequences which might result from a longer Iraqi-Iranian war as it would give the U.S. imperialism the chance to step up its military presence in the region and it would do the utmost harm to the Iraqi and Iranian peoples. Therefore, they called for the need to work towards ending this war and solving this conflict through peaceful means to enable the Iraqi and Iranian peoples to contribute actively in the struggle against Zionism and imperialism.

The two sides also reviewed the developments of the situation in the Western Sahara and stressed the need to hold direct negotiations between the Moroccan Kingdom and the Polisario Front in order to achieve self determination for the Saharan people.

The two sides expressed support for the heroic struggle being waged by the Sudanese people under the leadership of its revolutionary forces against the capitulatory policy being pursued by the lackey Sudanese regime.

On the question of intensifying opposition against Zionism and colonialism, the two sides agreed that the National Front of Confrontation and Steadfastness forms the basic stronghold in this matter and expressed the need to strengthen the front to enable it to carry its national responsibility to its optimum capacity.

The two sides attached immense importance to Arab solidarity in the face of Zionism and imperialism and commended the efforts being exerted on this line.

In their review of imperialist and Zionist conspiracies against the Arab nation, the two sides conceded the main enemy of the Arab nation to be the USA and the Zionist entity. They called on the Arab and other countries to take decisive political and economic sanctions against the U.S. which is collaborating with Israel in its terror campaign against the Arab nation.

Regarding current events in Africa and the Yemeni side praised the Libyan Arab role in Chad and its contribution in restoring peace and security in the country.

The two sides expressed support for the Chad people and its legitimate government. They condemned the imperialist and reactionary interventions in Chad's internal affairs.

On the heroic struggle by the African people against racism and colonialism, the two sides condemned colonialist policies which are aimed at intensifying conflict amongst the countries and people of the region in a bid to consolidate imperialist hegemony.

The two sides expressed support for the Namibian people's struggle against racist policies pursued by South Africa.

Regarding current developments in the Horn of Africa, both sides welcomed the decisions taken by the Organization of African Unity's summit conference in Nairobi. They also condemned the colonialist policy aimed at establishing military bases and interfering in the internal affairs of peoples of the region.

On the current international situation, both sides condemned aggressive imperialist policies directed against the world's various aspiring people's and expressed deep concern for the imperialist escalating of tension and the arms race.

The two sides saluted the unshakeable and principled stands taken by the socialist bloc in general and Soviet Union in particular vis-a-vis Arab causes and expressed support for the policies pursued by the socialist bloc for maintaining world peace and security.

The two sides affirmed the crucial role played by the Non-Aligned Movement in backing the popular struggle against colonialism, Zionism and racism, and in maintaining world peace and security.

At the end of his visit, the secretary general of the Central Committee, the chairman of the Supreme People's Council and prime minister of the Democratic Yemen Republic, Mr 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, expressed deep gratitude for the hospitality shown him and his accompanying delegation.

Mr Muhammad also invited the Great al-Fatah Revolution's leader Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to visit the Democratic Yemen Republic. Colonel al-Qadhdhafi accepted the invitation and will set the date of the visit at a later time.

Issued in Tripoli on Ramadan 4, 1390, July 6, 1981

SUDAN

NUMAYRI SUSPENDS CHARGES AGAINST RAILWAY LEADERS

JN061758 Khartoum SUNA in English 1753 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Jul (SUNA)--President Ja'far Muhammad Numayri directed Monday the suspension of charges against theleadership of the dissolved railway workers trade union. This directive came following the restoration of proper functioning of the railway corporation. According to the directive the transport minister is to take appropriate disciplinary measures that guarantee the security of the country and the interests of the citizens.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA CITED ON WESTERN SAHARA DEVELOPMENTS

PM061337 Tunis L'ACTION in French 28 Jun 81 p 1

[Unattributed report: "President Bourguiba Thinks a Decisive Step Has Just Been Taken Toward Definitive Peace"]

[Text] President Bourguiba had a meeting at his Mornag residence yesterday morning with Mahmoud Mestiri, secretary general of the Foreign Affairs Ministry. After the audience Mahmoud Mestiri made the following statement:

President Bourguiba followed the latest developments in the Western Sahara affair at the OAU with great interest and great satisfaction. President Bourguiba welcomed the very courageous and wise position adopted by his majesty the king of Morocco and he was pleased to see the different favorable reactions sparked off by this stance, and more especially by the positive speech, marked by openness and fraternity, delivered by Algerian head of state President Chadli Bendjedid.

President Bourguiba thinks that a decisive step has thus been taken--a step which should quickly lead to the definitive peace to which all the peoples of the great Arab Maghreb aspire, in order to be able to build the future of a Maghreb community based on cooperation and unity in the newfound fraternity and harmony. Tunisia, for its part, will continue to make every effort to ensure that the path which has thus been opened can quickly lead to the definitive solution of a problem which has divided our region for so long--a solution which will open up inspiring prospects for building the great Arab Maghreb.

President Bourguiba pays tribute to the efforts of the OAU, of which he is a founding member and which is behind this extremely promising success for the future not only of North Africa, but of Africa as a whole.

REMARKS OF VISITING FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER CITED

Luncheon Remarks

LD061536 Tunis TAP in English 1400 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Tunis, 6 Jul (TAP)--"The new French Government is satisfied that the former government had developed the economic-commercial and cultural relations between Tunisia and France. These relations should be kept and furtherly reinforced," said on Sunday evening in Tunis the French minister for foreign relations, Mr Claude Cheysson, during a luncheon offered in his honour by Tunisian Foreign Minister Mr Beji Caid es-Sebsi.

Recalling the multiplicity of the economic relations between Tunisia and France, Mr Cheysson paid tribute to the Tunisian workers for their positive contribution to the development of the French economy.

Speaking about his country's foreign policy, the head of the French diplomacy notably indicated that this policy "will be based on fundamental consideration."

Concerning the Near East, Mr Cheysson said that "the principles which led France to approve the creation of an Israeli state will guide it once it would deal with the Palestinian issue." "We are convinced, he said, that all people have the right to expression."

The French minister moreover pointed out the similitudes between the Tunisian and French stands on the current issues, stressing the two countries' attachment to the principles of freedom, justice and democracy.

Mr Cheysson, who is on a two-day visit to Tunisia, also conferred on Sunday with Tunisia's premier Mr Mohamed Mzali. The meeting centered on bilateral and international questions of mutual interest including those of the Middle East, Palestine and southern Africa.

Comments on Chad

NC062034 Paris AFP in English 2023 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] Tunis, 6 Jul (AFP)--France is ready to contribute if asked to "the establishment of a unified Chad independent of foreign powers", French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson said at a press conference here at the end of a 24-hour visit to Tunisia.

Mr Cheysson said the resolution on Chad, a former French colony, approved at the recent Organisation of African Unity conference had given France "great hope" of such a situation in Chad.

The OAU resolution declared support for the Transitional Government of National Unity led by President Goukouni Queddei and decided on financial aid to allow the civil-war-ravaged state to create an integrated national army speedily.

The resolution also reaffirmed a previous OAU decision to send a pan-African peace-keeping force to Chad and called for the country's reconstruction. It spoke of the "progressive replacement of foreign troops' after help to create a national army, without naming Libya, whose military intervention last year ended the rebellion of former Defence Minister Hissene Habre.

Mr Cheysson said: "We would like this resolution to be realised. France would be very happy to make its contribution if asked."

The foreign minister did not specify what contribution France--which ruled Chad until 1960 and had troops based there afterwards--might make. After the first Lagos agreement on an African peacekeeping force, Paris gave logistic support to the Congolese contingent which was briefly present in the Chad capital of Ndjamena.

Mr Cheysson, who had talks during his stay with Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, Prime Minister Mohammed Mzali and Foreign Minister Caid es-Sebsi, as well as Arab League Secretary General Chedli Klibi, also told newsmen that Franco-Tunisian cooperation would be strengthened on all fronts.

He reaffirmed France's "natural engagement" towards military security of Tunisia and indicated that further contacts would be made by ministers from each side, notably economy, planning and defence.

Mr Cheysson said that cooperation would go beyond the purely commercial to economic and vinancial, including joint industrial development agreements.

On the Middle East, Mr Cheysson said that the new French Government's position was similar to the previous one, but he added that the socialists now in power were able to talk to both sides in the conflict with greater facility.

WESTERN SAHARA

SDAR COMMUNIQUE ON SAHARA REFERENDUM REPORTED

LD061237 Algiers APS in English 1022 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] S.D.A.R. (liberated territories), 6 Jul (APS)--"Only Morocco and the Polisario Front are enabled to determine the necessary modalities for a definitive solution, through direct negotiations as belligerents, under the auspices of international organisations," states a communique issued by the information Ministry of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (S.D.A.R.).

"The withdrawal of troops of aggression and of the Moroccan colonial administration on one hand, and the return of the Saharan people to its country empty of any Moroccan military or administrative presence during the alleged referendum on the other hand, are the sine qua non conditions for achieving any self determination operation under the auspices of a provisional international administration in which the Saharan Government is to participate and through which the latter can ensure a climax of total security so to guarantee to our people the opportunity for choosing freely its independence and completing its national sovereignty," the communique adds.

In another communique, the Polisario Front calls on humanitarian organisations, all the forces keen on peace and justice, and the international community to hinder the Moroccan expansionist regime from pursuing its crimes against the disarmed civilians. The Polisario Front stresses that the Moroccan policy of genocide undertaken at the beginning under the cover of the "green march" has never ceased.

ETHIOPIA

COMMUNIQUE, ACCORD CONCLUDE MALI MINISTER'S VISIT

EA041236 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 0900 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Excerpt] It is essential to consolidate relations and cooperation between socialist Ethiopia and the Republic of Mali. This was disclosed in a joint communique issued today at the end of the 28 June-2 July visit to socialist Ethiopia of His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye, Mali's minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation, at the invitation of Comrade Dr Feleke Gedle-Giorgis, foreign minister and member of the Commission for Organizing the Party of the Workers of Ethiopia Central Committee.

During the visit, Comrade Dr Feleke briefed the Mali delegation of the situation in the Horn of Africa.

For his part, His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye briefed Comrade Dr Feleke on the political, economic and social situation in his country.

Air Transport Agreement

NC031036 Paris AFP in English 1021 GMT 3 Jul 81

[Text] Addis Ababa, 3 Jul (AFP)--Mali and Ethiopia have signed a cooperation agreement in air transport aimed primarily at the establishment of air links between the two countries. The agreement, signed here yesterday, also provides for cooperation in technical, aircraft maintenance, training and sales services.

Negotiations are to proceed between Air Mali and Ethiopian Airlines to pave the way for the joint operation of flights between Addis Ababa and Bamako on a new route also linking East Africa with the capitals of Senegal, Niger and Nigeria. The agreement was signed at the end of a three-day visit here by Malian Foreign Minister Alioune Blondin Beye and his Ethiopian counterpart Feleke Gedle-Giorgis. Mr Beye, who left for home yesterday, said the agreement would strengthen intra-African cooperation in line with the Organization of African Unity's Lagos plan of action. The Lagos plan is aimed at creating an African economic community by the year 2000.

Fifty-three pilots and technicians meanwhile graduated from the Ethiopian Airlines aviation maintenance and pilot training centre here yesterday and were awarded their pilots' certificates. They included 11 Zimbabweans, four South Yemenis, two Tanzanians, two from Seychelles and one each from Greece and Djibouti.

UGANDA

MUWANGA REMARKS ON SECURITY SITUATION REPORTED

EA041642 Kampala Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Text] The vice president and minister of defense, Mr Paulo Muwanga, has told Ugandans not to be deceived that after the complete withdrawal of Tanzanian forces, Uganda will be attacked or there will be increased insecurity in the country. In an interview with Radio Uganda and Television Mr Muwanga assured the nation that in a few months time, Uganda would be on a footing of peace, prosperity, tranquillity and stability. He said Uganda has enough people in the military training to defend the country if the need arises.

The vice president paid tribute to Britain, Kenya and the Sudan for their assistance with the training of Ugandan military personnel.

Mr Muwanga dismissed allegations made recently by the former president of Uganda, Mr Yusufu Lule, that he has thousands of troops ready to attack Uganda and overthrow the government. He could not see how Mr Lule could maintain thousands of troops in Uganda with military equipment when he has never stepped in the country since he was removed from power.

He assured the nation that at present Uganda is on good terms with her neighbors and they cannot allow anybody to carry out subversive activities against Uganda using their countries as a base.

The vice president condemned some Democratic Party members who encourage banditry and killing of innocent Uganda People's Congress members. He said such activities are dangerous for every individual in the country.

Commenting on the (?Libyan) interference in the internal affairs of other African countries, the vice president said that at present Uganda has no quarrel with Libya, but said it should stop its tendency to encourage banditry in other African states.

Mr Muwanga assured his listeners that the situation in West Nile is not as bad as it was reported on BBC. He advised agencies which want to assist or have any dealings with Uganda to deal with the government directly but not to depend on allegations made by foreign journalists and BBC.

HEALTH MINISTER DENIES KAMPALA TYPHOID EPIDEMIC

LD041550 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1000 GMT 4 Jul 81

[Excerpt] The minister of health, Dr Nkwasibwe, has dismissed as baseless reports emanating from foreign media to the effect that the outbreak of typhoid in Kampala City has reached epidemic proportions. The minister, who was addressing the Communicable Disease Control Advisory Committee at Mulago Hospital yesterday, reiterated that the Ministry of Health has enough qualified manpower and drugs to deal with any medical situation.

The committee reviewed the water and sewerage situation, (?food) handling and the promotion of health activities within the city of Kampala and the country at large. The committee agreed that the situation is within controllable limits. It has also observed that the water system in Kampala City is likely to be improved within the next 6 months when the supply is expected to have doubled. It has, however, emphasized that water drawn from any source at the present moment must be boiled for drinking purposes. The committee further advised the general public in Kamplala City to refrain from drinking traditional (?brews) and juice made up of cold water which are likely to have been diluted with unboiled and contaminated water.

ZAIRE

NGUZA KARL-I-BOND SAYS HE WILL CONTINUE STRUGGLE

AB041215 Paris AFP in English 1145 GMT 4 Jun 81

[Text] Brussels, 4 Jul (AFP)--Former Prime Minister of Zaire Nguza Karl-I-Bond, who called here on Tuesday for the overthrow of the regime of President Mobutu Sese Seko, has said he will continue to express his opinions on the situation in Zaire within the limits of Belgian law. Mr. Nguza, who was summoned to the Belgian Justice Ministry yesterday to explain his June 30 appeal, said in an interview with LE SOIR newspaper published here today that he had not violated Belgian law in calling for the overthrow of the Zairian Government. The call has caused new strains in relations between the government in Brussels and the authorities in the former Belgian Congo. General Mobutu threatened to break diplomatic relations if the Belgian Government did not put an end to what he called subversive activity by Zairian Exiles in Belgium.

The former prime minister, who resigned while on a trip to Belgium earlier this year and has since taken up residence here, said that under Belgian law it was forbidden to insult a foreign head of state or to incite or organise armed action from Belgian territory. He said that, as an educated man, he had never insulted a foreign head of state. In his June 30 appeal, the former prime minister added, he had stated that he would devote himself to a struggle of ideas and that he wanted peaceful and democratic change in his country. I will continue this struggle within the limits of the law of the country which has accepted me, but there is no question of me recruiting mercenaries. I have not even got the means and it is the people who will rise up, Mr. Nguza said. He added that he would defend his ideas in Zaire and not in Belgium if he could, saying that the hour of repression has sounded in his country.

AZAP ACCUSES BELGIUM OF DUPLICITY IN EXILE ISSUE

AB021415 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1010 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Azap commentary: "Hue and Cry Over the Would-Be Assassin and His Accomplices"]

[Text] Kinshasa, 1 Jul (AZAP)--The Belgian ambassador was summoned this morning to the office of the president of the republic to be told about Zaire's intense displeasure over the Belgian Government's ambiguous and intolerable attitude toward the subversive activities being carried out with impunity by Zairians residing on Belgian territory.

The Belgian authorities have been given a time limit within which to supply the Executive Council with explanations on their apparent complicity with the former first state commissioner who, not satisfied with violating his oath, has just taken up arms against his country by publicly declaring that Zaire will experience another Shaba either in Shaba or in Kinshasa.

Zaire could not remain indifferent in the face of the obvious duplicity of the Belgian Government, just as it cannot take lightly the threats made a few days ago against its security, even though these threats are really nothing more than the rantings of a crank playing the fool.

This is why a vast information campaign will be carried out throughout all the regions of the country during the entire month of July to inform the population of the seriousness of the situation and the threats that a power-thirsty and ambitious man is making against the country.

The nature and aims of such a campaign cannot be misunderstood. It is not directed against any country. It is not intended to incite any feeling of revenge or exert pressure on any government or any organization whatsoever. The aim of the information campaign planned for this month of July is simple: to ensure that the people of Zaire maintain the vigilance dictated by the mounting threats represented by the declared hostility of a group of exiles who are always ready for a fight and who always dream of war and misery.

The mere duty to be prudent compels us not to overlook any precaution in the present circumstances, even though we may very well know that the cranks who are playing soldiers in Brussels would hardly be able to accomplish half of the quarter of the distance covered by the average fighter weakening....

One has to reckon with the complicity that the current geopolitical situation affords all traitors--all the more so when young countries are firmly determined to control their own development and not to permit any power, even the former mother country, to tell them whatever they like and to dictate their conduct.

We must admit that we are astonished that Belgium incessantly brandishes the so-called freedom of the press, which its media constitutionally enjoy, to explain the impotence of its government to make them heed its call. The Belgian authorities, we are told with all seriousness, have no authority over the media. They no doubt have no greater control over the foreigners living on their territory either.

As for us, we in Zaire remember that the present commissioner of state for culture and arts, then a student in Brussels, was expelled for organizing a demonstration against the former secessionist leader who was the uncle of one [Nguza Karl-I-Bond]. Curiously enough, that time the freedom to express one's opinions in public was not invoked; it was denied to a young Congolese openly hostile to the policy of a personality who had so efficiently served foreign interests.

Today, however, that right has been recognized for the nephew of the other. He can air his opinion and utter the worst nonsense against a country that still maintains official and friendly relations with Belgium. He is allowed to freely incite the working people to insubordination and civil war. He may raise an army against a sovereign state. He is carrying on the holy crusade in the uncle's footsteps. He is covered, he is authorized and encouraged to do so. The Belgian authorities have no control over the media. That's a good joke.

Whom will the Belgians persuade to believe this? How was Sampassa [State Commissioner for Culture and Arts Sampassa Kaweta Milombe] made to shut up if not by expelling him in the name of freedom and of respect for foreign heads of state and noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries? Yet today Nguza is allowed to insult the head of a friendly state.

The French, who invented freedom in 1789, have adopted the principle of not allowing any refugee to organize from their territory aggression against a foreign state. Karl-I-Bond would never have been able to threaten Zaire on French soil as he has done on Belgian soil; God knows that Paris really adheres to the word [freedom] at the beginning of one of the richest mottos in the history of the last 3 centuries.

How long will Brussels continue to sing this song? How long will it use these false pretexts that have worn threadbare in order to try to explain what we must now recognize and acknowledge as the constant duplicity of the Belgian Government?

The Belgian authorities must know that the blackmail in cooperation has lasted long enough--partners, yes; but treatment with contempt, no!

The Zairians, for their part, know that the development of this great country does not require cooperation with a specific partner. The departure of the Belgians did not make us orphans and the discontinuation of cooperation with Brussels will not prevent us from continuing to develop and tap the enormous potential in our territory.

It is not good enough to believe and say that the other countries would withhold their assistance if we were to decide to strike Belgium from the list of friendly countries, a country which will have refused to the end to regard us as grownups worthy of respect. Nothing will be missed, on the contrary, much will be gained.

In any case, Zaire does not wish to be duped any longer. The disturbances we have experienced throughout our history because of the aberrant conduct of personalities linked with foreign interests should make us avoid all complacency and all erroneous analysis regarding the traitors who are agitating in Brussels, traitors who are assassins and who must assume the immense responsibilities of all the human lives lost in Shaba during the criminal invasion 3 years ago. Have those who are helping them weighed the responsibility they will have to assume before the world and history?

BRIEFS

ENVOY TO NETHERLANDS--Kinshasa--Citizen Mapessa Udju Onaon has been named extraordinary and plenipotentiary ambassador from Zaire to the Netherlands by Ordinance No 81-092 which was signed on 18 June by the president-founder of the MPR, President of the Republic Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko. [Text] [Kinshasa AZAP in French 0900 GMT 5 Jul 81 AB]

GHANA

PAPER CONDEMNS HOLDING OAU SUMMIT IN TRIPOLI

AB061410 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Press review]

[Excerpt] The PALAVER condemns the OAU decision to hold its next summit in Libya. The paper says it is an open secret that the Libyan leader has been carrying out subversive activities in many African countries. To ask such a country to host the summit therefore amounts to endorsement of these subversive activities. The PALAVER urges the secretary general of the organization to impress upon all African leaders a hostile reaction to the decision and change the venues to a much safer country where the security of the heads of state can be assured.

MALI

COMMENTARY EXAMINES UDPM REORGANIZATION PROGRAM

AB022230 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 2 Jul 81

[Abdoulai Sibide commentary]

[Text] At times the reorganization of the Democratic Union of the Malian People [UDPM] causes positive excitement and passion. Every day we contribute to this or witness it individually. After 10 years, during which Malians broke from their tradition of open politics, after 2 years of groping and hesitation with the first steps of the UDPM, here we are again linking up with our history of active politicians. It is true that this time, the exercise has taken on a definite form, the form which Malians want it to take, that is to say, the free choice of their candidate, without the imposition of a single list, free from moral pressure and blackmail.

In any case the secretary general of the party has given us every assurance of this. Furthermore, supervising commissions vested with the necessary authority have been set up to ensure that laws are observed during elections. Therefore, at this moment in which the UDPM is asserting itself, it is permissible for us to present to you the foundations upon which the party is built, that is to say, its program, for a party is in the first place synonymous with its program of mobilization for the attainment of economic and sociocultural development objectives. And in this connection, what has the UDPM have to propose to us?

We will limit ourselves, in this respect, to reading to you extracts from the party's charter, a document which some of you certainly already have examined and which explains various aspects of the party's program.

As a preamble we read the following: "The aim of the party in presenting the following program to the people is to create a united, just and democratic society, a nation which is open to progress and cooperation but is firmly committed to protecting its independence and to preserving its sovereignty over the natural resources of the country and all the fruits of its labor. Such an ambition conforms with the spirit of our people. We want to build an all people's party composed of a harmonious alliance of salaried intellectuals and manual workers of the towns and countryside. This is an imperative fixed by our economic, social and cultural context. This is a necessity in conformity with our ideal of social justice in the construction of a state which will make its children proud. Our objective is to liberate all men from social injustice and from all forms of exploitation and oppression and to guarantee the satisfaction of the growing material, moral and intellectual needs of the members of the society, to allow the free development of the human faculties of each one--in a nutshell, to set up a system whose wealth is owned by all those who create it. All producers of goods will decide effectively on matters which concern them. The main goal is the satisfaction of the needs of the great majority and not that of a minority."

"It is in this way that, for instance, the fundamental objectives of the party's agricultural policy aims, among other things, at the constant quantitative and qualitative satisfaction of the food needs of all the Malian people, ensuring constantly growing revenues to producers and the production of raw materials for national agro-based industries." All this concerns the agricultural sector.

The program of the party, however, touches on all aspects of the economic and socio-cultural life of the country, including industry, customs policy and tax on land use. In this connection, the party document points out that the country is currently facing general anarchy. With regard to agro-based industries, we must say that particular attention must be accorded to the quality of the locally manufactured goods, because we are more and more convinced that no protectionist measures can be efficient enough if the goods do not satisfy the needs of the consumers because of poor quality, especially in a country like Mali with such vast borders which cannot be easily controlled.

Both examples show to what extent problems are analyzed with objectivity and with no demagogical considerations. The great value of this document, which reflects the aspirations of all of us, is underlined by the serious atmosphere which prevailed during its production.

This was not unexpected, given the fact that the document was drawn up by a group of Malain citizens from the various socio-professional classes whose patriotism cannot be questioned. They only thought of their country and nothing else while they did the work, without any demagogy. It would not be easy to draw up a better program.

But as we have already said, a party consists primarily of a program; we must, however, add that a program can only be appreciated through its implementation. No political party can be judged through the bright ideas it upholds, but rather through its concrete acts and achievements as well as through the way it carries out the program.

The approach includes the method of solving problems. In this regard, there are several trends of thought. The UDPM, for its part, wants to become the rallying point of all active elements of the country. In other words, we must all forget our differences, join hands within the party and bring together the points we all share so as to aim at the same thing--the construction of a strong and prosperous Mali. This is difficult to implement, but not impossible. How do we know this? We will come back to the issue another time.

NIGERIA

SHAGARI REITERATES PLEDGE TO BUILD STRONG ARMY

AB061608 Lagos Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Jul 81

[Text] President Shehu Shagari has reemphasized his administration's determination to build a strong army comparable to any other in the world. In his message to the officers and men of the Nigerian Army on the occasion of the celebration of this year's Army Day, the commander in chief stated that it would be an error for anyone to misrepresent Nigeria's ardent desire for peace and harmony. President Shehu Shagari reiterated his confidence in the ability of the armed forces to effectively defend the territorial integrity of the nation. He explained that while every effort would be made to settle any dispute with the country's neighbors diplomatically, the armed forces would be used as a last resort to protect Nigeria's sovereignty and to repulse any attack on her.

The chief of army staff, Lt Gen G.S. Jalo, disclosed in his own message that the reports of the board set up to look into problems in the army's administration had been submitted and were being carefully studied. On the recent provocative acts by Cameroon, General Jalo praised the troops for the level-headedness and discipline they exhibited.

The day is being observed throughout the country for the critical self-appraisal of the Nigerian Army to highlight its achievements and deficiencies. The celebrations will also feature film shows, parades and get-togethers by officers of the Nigerian Army.